INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 19

VOL. XIX NO. 244— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

INDIA'S UNBRIDGED DIVISIONS

—:o:—

Well-Known Scholar Exposes The Communal Bogey

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 16.

A member of the minority community who is a well-known scholar and publicist affords a brilliant analysis of the very difficult communal problem in the columns of the "Indian News."

CONGRESS STRIVES FOR PEACE.

The writer, as a member of the Round Table Conference, says that the Congress through its representative, Mahatma Gandhi, has striven for peace even by accepting the community idea which is so abhorrent to the principles of that body.

IF EFFORTS FAIL?

But once released from the responsibility of bringing about a united demand among the representatives of the Conference the Congress movement will apply its own critique to the problem and its own methods to its solution by means of a revolutionary programme.

THE NEW PROGRAMME.

We may expect in India then the death of old Liberalism and even of Nationalism whose place will be taken by a programme of social adjustment through some form of collectivism.

INEQUALITY OF CLASSES.

India's unbridged divisions do not consist of communities within or without the pale of certain religions, but are based on the inequality of the classes which the nineteenth century economics have imposed on the country and which the growing population has only tended to intensify.

Seaham Voters Shout Down Old "Mac".

PREMIER GETS EXCITED AT ELECTION MEETING

(From Our Staff Correspondent).
LONDON, Oct. 16.

For nearly forty minutes yesterday Mr. MacDonald, the Premier, unsuccessfully strove to make himself heard against a barrage of noise raised by the audience who turned out to be against the National Government. It was the most trying experience of the Premier so far in the election campaign. As soon as he appeared on the stage a roar went up and the Prime Minister with tense expression and squared shoulders stood patiently waiting while the anti-Premierites from the dark interior relieved only by spot lights and the oil lamp on the Chairman's table jeered, hissed, booed and shook their fists.

BABBLE AGAIN.

In the lull Mr. MacDonald began his speech, but before he had got through half a sentence the babble broke out again. Though hoarse and weary the Premier stuck to his guns. At one stage the handful of Premier's supporters stood up and carried on spirited harangue with the irreconcilables at the rear. In the meantime a man in cap and muffler steeped to the front and cross-examined the Premier.

PREMIER EXCITED.

He asked: "Are you a Socialist?"

The Premier in an excited tone said: "I am and I am a better Socialist than those who come here to oppose me by booing and jeering."

The questioner then drew the Premier's attention to Lord Londonderry's statement that the National Government was out to destroy the Socialist Party. Mr. MacDonald in an apologetic tone replied:

I am the Premier in the National Government. I deny it. It is absolutely false."

There were further questions and the meeting had to be finished soon.

PATHETIC!

The "Daily Express" pathetically comments: "It is a shame that Britain's Premier should be howled down. What a curious thing to happen! Here is a man at the helm of National affairs who could command eager hearing in every capital of the world and yet is not allowed to speak in his own constituency."

BRITISH ELECTION

LONDON, October 16.

Candidates were nominated today in all constituencies of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with the exception of Universities, which are not governed by the general procedure.

The feature is a large number of straight fights between the supporters and opponents of the National Government. The list of triangular contests is smaller than for many years and it is expected that a larger number of members will re returned unopposed than for many years.

The candidates are described under the following ten heads:—

Conservatives.
National Labour.
National Liberal (including supporters both of Sir Herbert Samuel and Sir John Simon).
Labour.
Liberal.
New Party (Mosleyites)
Independents.
Communists.
Irish Nationalists, and
Scottish Nationalists.—Reuter.

UNITED FRONT TO OPPOSITION

Withdrawals Of More Tory And Liberal Candidates

RUGBY, Oct. 15.

In 23 further constituencies yesterday the candidates withdrew to avoid splitting of the National Government vote. To-morrow is the nomination day and last moment efforts are being made to add to this number in remaining cases, where the local political organisations have hitherto resisted the appeals of the National Party Leaders for united front to the Opposition candidates.

LABOUR'S CASE.

Lat night it was Labour's turn to broadcast the case to the nation and Mr. J. R. Clynes, the Home Secretary in the Government, was chosen as the spokesman. He denied that Labour Ministers had run away from their posts and said it required more courage to resist the pressure with which they were faced than to surrender to that pressure. To meet the reasonable demands of unemployed would be best form of insurance for national safety. Doles and relief were not features of a Socialist state but the symptoms of disorganised capitalism. He insisted that the motives and policy of Labour Party were as honourable and patriotic as those of its opponents.—B. O. W.

A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Hitherto 44 Conservatives, 10 National Liberals and 6 Labourites have been returned unopposed. They include Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Ministers Duff Cooper and Isaac Foot, Major Oliver Stanley and Major McKenzie Wood, Sir Eyres Monsell, Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir Archibald Sinclair, Sir Robert Hamilton and also the Speaker, Captain Fitzroy.

Mr. MacDonald has Coxon, Labourite, Lumley, Communist as opponents at Seaham.

A surprise has been sprung at Burnley, where Communist James Rushton has been nominated as a Communist against the Opposition Leader, Mr. Arthur Henderson and the Conservative, Rear-Admiral, Mr. Gordon Campbell, the famous wartime naval officer.—Reuter.

NATIONAL GOVT. SCORES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Nominations in connection with the General Election, have closed.

Sixty-four members have been returned unopposed of whom 46 are Conservatives; 12 National Liberals and 6 Labourites.

The National Government, thus has 58 supporters and 6 opponents in the House of 615.—Reuter.

M. N. ROY COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Magistrate Disallows Application

CAWNPORE, October 16.

The hearing of the case against M. N. Roy was resumed in the jail to-day before Mr. Lewis Lloyd, Joint Magistrate.

Roy made an application for the grant of time, pending orders on the application he had made in the Sessions Court.

The trying Magistrate disallowing the application, committed the case to the sessions.—A.P

ADDITIONAL JUDGE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

Mr. Justice Harilal J. Kania has been appointed an Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court with effect from 19th October 1931 upto 13th October 1932.—A.P.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IMMINENT

Drastic Provisions Against Conspirators.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, Oct. 16.

Widespread arrests throughout the Irish Free State are expected immediately the Public Safety Bill suspending the Constitution is read the third time to-day. Drastic provisions will at once be enforced against armed conspirators menacing the State.

The police and army authorities have made detailed plans for meeting any possible armed resistance. A number of internment camps have been prepared to accommodate arrested persons. The seriousness of the situation is indicated by the fact that one clause of the Bill provides that the Governor-General may appoint persons to fill the place of members of Parliament and Senators who may "be killed, injured or kidnapped."—Reuter.

"You Are A Race Of Exploiters"

—:o:—

Gandhiji Opens Out His Heart To Englishmen

BREAK UP HIGHLY ORGANISED INDUSTRIALISATION AND GO BACK TO VILLAGES.

Mahatma Preaches Revolution To Students.

Opening his heart to an international gathering of students Mahatma Gandhi declared:—

"If you want to adopt my method, you have to revise your mode of life, particularly you of the English race. You are a race of exploiters.

Your King is the King of England and the Dominions; but he is the Emperor of India. That shows the pride lying behind it. You are, therefore, taught false liberty.

The revolution I would like to suggest you is: Revise your mode of life. Break up the highly organised industrialisation. Go back to the villages!"

SERMON ON RELIGION AND POLITICS

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, October 16.

"Mahatma Gandhi, you are here to address a unique gathering representing a variety of races and nationalities—people representing 57 countries—; a gathering of 200 individuals with 201 opinions, full of reactions and incalculable absurdity."

said the Chairman of the meeting at the International Students' Movement House, while introducing Gandhiji to a thoroughly international gathering of men and women students of London.

"YOUR NEW MESSAGE."

"But there is one thing that I may assure you that this curious variety will give you wholehearted attention with an eagerness to be unpretending. You will please forgive those who cannot yet see your vision; but they are here to listen to you because to your new message that those who are weak shall be strong because they have no sword. For that reason, Mahatma Gandhi, you are significant to us and we have called you.

NO DESIRE TO SPEAK.

Mahatmaji was cheered in respectful adoration as he addressed the gathering in an affectionate manner as "Fellow students". He requested them to forgive him for his desire to pass time that evening in answering questions instead of inflicting upon them a set speech. He said:—

PLEA FOR FRANKNESS

"I have been speaking to people on all sorts of things, but principally on the mission that has brought me here and by this time you know by heart what I have to say in connection with my mission. I had not intended to speak to you on any special subject. So I said to myself: "perhaps I shall best utilise our time in answering questions instead of wasting it by a set address."

You may put me any questions you like. If I do not know the subject on which you ask me, I shall frankly confess my ignorance. Barring that, you will not embarrass me. It will be an act of courtesy on your part if you are frank towards me. I have addressed as "Fellow Students". It is not an formula. I regard myself essentially as a student and if you are wise, as I am, (Laughter) in after life you regard yourselves as students.

"I AM STILL A STUDENT."

Throughout my varied experiences of life, continued Gandhiji, I have come to the conclusion that our student life commences after we leave our Colleges and Universities and Law chambers where we are supposed to be studying tied down to our studies with the key to our knowledge and when we leave these premises we practically forget all that we have learnt.

MAHATMA GANDHI

It is really in after life that we have to unlearn many things The so-called student life is merely a preparation for real life of a student. When you are in college or anywhere else you have got set subjects. Even in optional subjects you have to learn them in a particular fashion because you are definitely hidebound. But after that stage is over you are free like a bird with wings to soar high and the higher you soar the stronger you become. So I am still a student who has not graduated in the world. (Cheers).

SEARCH AFTER TRUTH.

When you are buffetted about and thrown on your resources it becomes a tough job. If you give yourselves to study, if you dedicate yourselves to study, to eternal research there is no limit to joy, there is no limit to pleasure that you derive from that study. My study consistently has been the search after Truth. During the early days of my study and search I could not consistently find Truth unless I invited injury against myself and not against others. I could find Truth only when I eschewed all feeling of causing injury to others, but when necessary, inflicting it on myself. Because, as you must be knowing, Truth and Violence are opposed to each other: Violence hides Truth and if you try to find Truth by Violence you will betray the horrible ignorance in the search of Truth and, therefore, Non-Violence without any exception whatsoever. I have come to realise the essence of life, that is, "Ahimsa".

AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

With this brief introduction I leave myself at your disposal. You are at liberty to put me all kinds of questions

INCONSISTENT AND INCOMPATIBLE.

The first questioner was a Christian Negro coming from the Gold-coast. He felt that Gandhiji

(Continued on page 9.)

PUNJAB "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

Have No Confidence In Dr. Ambedkar

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The President of the Dayanand Dalit Uddhar Mandal (Depressed Classes Uplift Association), Punjab, has sent the following cable to the Prime Minister and Mahatma Gandhi:—

"The Depressed Classes do not want Separate Electorates. They will be satisfied with adult franchise and they have no confidence in Dr. Ambedkar."—A. P.

SOLIDLY BEHIND NATIONAL DEMAND

Depressed Classes' Cable To Gandhiji

The following cable has been despatched by Mr. B.J. Deorukhkar on behalf of the "Untouchables" and depressed Classes to Mahatma Gandhi and Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India:—

"Bombay "Untouchables" and depressed classes consisting Mahars, Chambhars, Tanners, Scavangers, Sweepers, soldiy behind your National Demand. Repudiate Ambedkar's claim to represent us and resent his unwarranted and mean attacks on you."

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE PUNJAB.

Support To Corbett Scheme.

DELHI CABLE TO LONDON

DELHI, Oct. 16.

An informal meeting held last night at the residence of Mr. L. Peareylal, attended by the representatives of a section of public opinion, discussed the Corbett Scheme for the re-distribution of the Punjab and decided to send the following cable to the Prime Minister, Mahatma Gandhi, Lord Sankey, Pandit Malaviya and Sir H. Corbett:—

"Corbett scheme for redistribution of Ambala Division and U.P. is three years old, and printed copies of it have been supplied to Gandhiji. Delhi whole-heartedly endorses scheme and urges constitution of this Province with Ambala, Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions and Delhi Province and insists on Joint Electorate."

The meeting also decided to convene a Conference next week of the representatives of these areas in Delhi and also wait on the Viceroy with a view to place the Scheme before the Government of India.

MUSLIM DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

It is understood that the Viceroy has agreed to receive a deputation and an address of welcome from the Mussalmans of Delhi soon after his arrival here. It is expected that the deputationists will urge the claims of the Delhi Mussanmans in regard to the civil and enducational bodies and the services.

It is also understood that they would demand assurances from the Government that no redistribution of the Province would be undertaken without the consent of the Muslim population concerned, such consent to be obtained through a referendum.—A.P.

BLANK CHEQUE TO SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

Viceroy Issues Ordinance To Speed Up "Conspiracy" Trials.

NO APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION

SIMLA. Oct. 16.

The Governor-General has promulgated an Ordinance (Ordinance No. 8 of 1931) making further provision for procedure in trials before Commissioners appointed under the Criminal Procedure (Punjab Amendment) Act of 1931 as extended to the Province of Delhi. The operative clause reads:—

OPERATIVE CLAUSE.

(1) Commissioners shall have power to take such measures as they may think necessary to secure the orderly conduct of trials, and where any accused, by his voluntary act, has rendered simself

incapable of appearing before the Commissioners
or resists his pproduction before them or behaves in any other way,
or wilfully conducts himself, to the serious prejudice of the trial,

the Commissioners may at any stage of the trial dispense with the attendance of such accused for such period as they may think fit and proceed with the trial in his absence.

WHERE PLEA IS REQUIRED.

(2) Where a plea is required in answer to a charge, from an accused whose attendance has been dispensed with under Sub-Section (1), such accused shall be deemed not to plead guilty.

LEGAL REPRESENTATION.

(3) An order under Sub-Section (1) dispensing with the attendance of an accused, shall not affect his right of being represented by a pleader at any stage of the trial.

NO APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, no finding, sentence or order passed in a trial before the Commissioners shall be held to be illegal by any Court by reason of any omission or irregularity whatsoever, arising from the absence of any or all of the accused, whose attendance has been dispensed with under Sub-Section (1). —A.P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

₹1 For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—SMART AGENTS to book orders for our hand loom piece-goods. Quick selling line. Liberal Commission allowed. A small deposit essential. Apply to M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory, Calicut (Malabar).
A R 6036

WANTED—EDUCATED and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS on Salary and Commission for guaranteed business from BOMBAY, POONA, SHOLAPUR, NASIK, JALGAON, and KHOLAPUR for the LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, 106, Kamer Buildings, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 21109.
A S

WANTED—For a Lying-in Hospital at Khar—(1) Asst. PHYSICIAN, a LADY DOCTOR with Special experience in Midwifery work. (2) Asst. MATRON—a qualified MIDWIFE, B. P. N. A. with special experience in Midwifery Work. Respective Posts will carry fixed remuneration of Rs. 60/- and Rs. 40/- P.M. without any encumbrances, Board and Lodging free and restricted outside practice. Appointments will be on Probation for first three months and guided by Hospital rules. Apply personally with testimonials to Dr. N. V. AJINKYA, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum.
A 6041

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, pay Rs. 150 to 300 p.m. according to qualifications. Confirmation after one year's probation. Only Engineering Graduates or those who have worked as Chief Officer or Secretary of any Municipality need apply to V. C. DESAI, President, City Municipality, Bhavnagar, on or before 25th October, 1931.
A 3789

WANTED—AGENTS to sell shares on attractive terms. Business very lucrative. Apply INDIAN MEDICAL LABORATORY, LTD., 14, Badurbagan St., Calcutta.
A

WANTED—INDIAN MANUFACTURERS wishing to be represented to write with terms and samples wherever possible to D. K. THAKUR, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R6014

WANTED—AGENTS BOMBAY AND OUTSIDE—Highgrown Teas, Liberal Commission. Security essential. WADEHRA BROTHERS, Post Box 381, Bombay.
A R6004.

WANTED—Educated Bohra CLERKS, experienced in Commercial lines for out country. Must be ready to start immediately. Apply with testimonials and first class references, Box No. 1201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6010

WANTED—A HINDU EDUCATED LADY with good social connections as Organiser for a first class Indian Life Office. Previous experience not necessary. Free training given to active and ambitious worker. Remuneration according to capacity. Apply Post Box 285, Bombay.
A R 6018

Situations Vacant

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for Bombay Presidency for an old Indian Fire and General Insurance Company. Apply stating previous experience and Premium guaranteed. Box No. 1207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
A R 6040

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—DISTRICT AGENTS, ORGANISERS and CANVASSERS for Mutual Benefit Scheme. Only experienced persons, who can guarantee business need apply to Box No. 1206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 6039

WANTED—M.A. or B.A. EUROPEAN or INDIAN LADY TEACHER, strong in English, History and general knowledge to coach up girl pupils for Matriculation at their residence. Hours of attendance 7-45 to 9-45 in morning and 6 to 8 in evening. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Mrs. NARSIDAS, CASSINATH HALL, 26, Nepean Sea Road.
A R6043

Houses & Flats To Let

MATHERAN TO LET—fully furnished BUNGALOW "Bombay View", Excellent situation for October, December and or March June Seasons. Apply BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay.
C R 6037

Medical

DEAFNESS—Whether partial or total. Cured absolutely. Success Guaranteed. For full particulars apply:—'SRI' WORKS, Beadon Sq., Calcutta.
M R 5805

NO BALM IN INDIA or any where else equals the SWADESHI ST. XAVIER BALM. Try once only, and convince yourself. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists: PERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Fort, D. C. UMRIGAR, Crawford Market, Bombay.
M R5918

USE "DERMINE" best cure for RING-WORM, ECZEMA, DRY ITCH, etc., price 6 annas. Sold at leading Chemists and Provision Merchants. POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, PERRY & CO., D. C. OOMRIGER, Crawford Market, AKBERALI, Fort, etc. Dermine does not stain the clothes.
M 3372

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS—ASTROLOGY; Palmistry; Cookery; 1932. Annuals, Almanac, Ephemeris, Childrenbooks, Fashionpapers, Newspapers, Birthdycards. KING CO., Cheapest House, Bombay.
L R 6026

Wanted.

WANTED—INFORMATION regarding suitable place where water is plentiful in India. Climate congenial and healthy, and cattle breeding is possible during all seasons. Must be near railway station (where Mail trains stop) preferably within two miles. Conveyance must be cheap. Reward of Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 offered for acceptable suggestion meeting above requirements. For further particulars apply to K. SHARMA PACHORA, G. I. P. Rly.
W R6011

Educational

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. E. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

KHARAS'S MATHEMATICS COACHING CLASSES for Matric, F. Y. A. and Inter Arts and Science Students. Efficient Coaching, individual attention, moderate fees and convenient time. Full course of the 1st term will be revised during the October vacation. Particulars at the PRINCESS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lamington Road.
E R3034

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate, Room No. 28. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retained in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakefield House, Fort, Bombay.
P R 5870

AMERICAN COTTON SATURDAY, 6.04, Tuesday 6.39, Wednesday Failure, Thursday 6.24, and Friday also right were "Sunrise Weekly's" four figures, correct in five days! To-day's Weekly also gives Race Tips, Next Week's Cotton Figures, Teji Mandi and new system to calculate daily three figures with Rs. 30 Three Cash Prizes with to-day's Rs. 10 one Certainty Figure given free! Last Weekly's Prize Winning Numbers 246, 30 and 84 should also call. Price Rupee one only "SUNRISE" Office, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema.
P R6042

Trade Announcement.

WANTED—Desirous efficiency in Hosiery Knittings in Rupees Forty only. Hosiery yarn and machines for sale at moderate price. Please write or see Mr. SEN, Elephant, Building, Fourth floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
W R5909

CASH BOXES fitted with Electric Alarm are the best security against theft. Prices and particulars from.—TRICUMDAS & CO., Akbar Building, opposite Taraporevalla, Hornby Road, Bombay.
T R6025

THE CHEAPEST & CLEAREST TYPEWRITING—Judgments, correspondence, applications, etc., are all typed in English, Gujarati, Balbodh, Hindi, Marathi and Sanskrit languages. Please apply to AUCHHAVLAL CHHOTALAL Narshiji's Pole, Bhani Sheri, Baroda.
T R6044

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

THE BALLARD PIER BRANCH OFFICE will be CLOSED on and from the 1st November, and all business will be transferred to the Main Office at 56, Esplanade Road.

J. E. MOIR,
Manager.
3792

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Owing to persistent bad weather there will be no sailings from the Ferry Wharf, Alexandra Dock, on Saturday as previously advised. Weather permitting sailings to all lines on the Konkan Coast will be resumed on Monday, the 19th instant.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
120, Frere Road,
Bombay, 16th Oct., 1931.
3795

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the post of CHIEF ACCOUNTANT in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 in the office of the University Registrar from persons holding qualifications in Accountancy of which the minimum shall be the B. Com. Degree of the University of Bombay or the Government Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Applicants must possess practical experience of work in a public office or large business firm. The initial pay of the person selected will be determined by the Syndicate according to the qualifications of the person appointed. The appointment shall be conditional on the applicant giving a security to the extent of Rs. 5,000 to the satisfaction of the Syndicate.

Applications are also invited for the appointment of a clerk on the establishment of the Registrar from graduates of the University of Bombay. The grade of the post is Rs. 50—5-2—90—5—130, with a starting salary of Rs. 70 per month for graduates. Knowledge of shorthand and typewriting will be a qualification for the post.

The persons selected for each of the above posts will be entitled to the benefits of the University Provident Fund at the rate of 6-1/4 per cent. of the salary contributed by the subscriber, and the same percentage by the University.

Applications stating age, nationality and full particulars regarding qualifications must be forwarded to the Registrar, University of Bombay, so as to reach him not LATER THAN THE 31ST OCTOBER, 1931.

The successful candidates will be required to produce a certificate of age and physical fitness before joining the appointments.

CANVASSING, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 15th October, 1931.
3794

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
Matunga, Bombay.

I & II Class Wiremen's Apprentice Classes.

The New Sessions of the above Classes will commence on 6th and 7th November, 1931, respectively

Fees for I Class Rs. 25 payable in advance for a course of six months, conducted in Marathi and English. Time: 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. Friday evenings only.

Fees for II Class 20 payable in advance for a course of six months Time: 8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. or 10-30 a.m. to 2-30 p.m. Saturdays only.

Candidates desirous of joining these classes should apply immediately to the undersigned, as only a limited number of students can be admitted.

PRINCIPAL AND SECRETARY.
3793

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the claim of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT and of the partners thereof in the firm of Messrs. Motilal Ramkumar of Cawnpore and the various branches thereof at different places including the assets, outstandings and properties thereof, together with the liabilities of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat and any of the partners thereof in the said firms and the rights of the trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat in the said firms will be sold by the Trustees by Public Auction at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 1st day of November, 1931, at the Office of the Trustees in the Old Pehdee of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat Mombadevi, Shaikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. For further particulars and conditions of sale, an application should be made to the undersigned.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1931.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
3703

Auction Sales.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.) AT BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S AS WELL AS THE MORTGAGEE'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KANSARWADA, NADIAD.

Under instructions from the Acting Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jhaverbhai Manibhai Pandia (Insolvent) and with the consent of the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 17th October 1931, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, all the right, title and intereset of the said insolvent and of the Mortgagee in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the building thereon and well therein or appurtenant thereto, situate at Nadiad within the Registration Sub-District of Nadiad, District Kaira, bearing Ward No. 9, Municipal No. 522 (part), Tika No. 8, City Survey No. 812, Kansarwada, admeasuring about 152 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Pandia & Co., Solicitors, at 110, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Acts of 1879 and as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 21st October, 1931, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Shed (Sale Warehouse) at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

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GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY the 17th October 8-30 P.M.

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THE SINO-JAPANESE QUARREL.

:o:

SIDELIGHTS ON THE SITUATION

Considerable light is thrown on the causes of the present disagreement between China and Japan in the following despatches of the special correspondents in Kobe and Tokiyo of the "Daily Herald", London.

SOVIET INTERVENTION SOUGHT BY NANKING.

Third Warning Sent To Tokyo

KOBE (Japan) Sept. 23.

China has made a request for Russia to intervene in the Manchurian trouble.

Mr. Karakhan, Deputy Foreign Commissioner, who informed the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow that Russia could no longer stand aloof, is now travelling to Manchuli on the Russo-Manchurian frontier.

Tokyo has evidently been taken aback by the League's action, and an official statement in reply to the appeal to withdraw troops is expected to-morrow.

Japan blames China for the frequent incidents, claiming that her present intervention is entirely justified, and saying that troops will not withdraw until the problems have been settled.

The Press were informed to-night that the League had no right to interfere, since Japan was acting within her Treaty rights.

A third strongly worded Note to the Japanese Government was dispatched from Nanking to-day (adds Reuter), reiterating the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Japanese troops and the restoration of occupied territories to China.

Nanking has declined the appointment of a joint committee of inquiry, on the grounds that the situation has now developed too far.

MILITARY LEADERS IN IN JAPAN DEFY GOVERNMENT.

Chang-Kai-Shek's Warning

SHANGHAI, Sept. 23.

"If need be I shall lead an army myself to fight for the preservation of our race and uphold the dignity of our people."

In these words, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Nanking Government, summed up to-day the general feeling of indignation in China on the Japanese occupation of Manchuria.

Events in Manchuria are moving sensibly nearer to open war between the two countries.

While the Japanese Cabinet agreed to-day to a joint inquiry, and also decided that no troops must be sent north of Changchum, the military leaders in Korea continued their preparations to send another division to Harbin.

The Cabinet gave postfacto recognition to yesterday's unauthorised heavy troop movements from Korea towards Mukden, and it seems that to-morrow it will be forced to give similar recognition to the occupation of Harbin.

RUSSIAN INTERESTS.

If the invading troops take possession of that important city on the Chinese Eastern Railway, they will come into conflict with Russian interests also.

The Japanese Consulate in Harbin was bombed yesterday along with many other buildings. There were no casualties, but preparations are being made for evacuation if other hostilities occur.

In the absence of troops a volunteer corps has been organsed by the Japanese residents.

It is suggested that the Japanese may not stop even at the Mongolian border.

NANKING ANGER.

Meantime feeling is reaching breaking point, and preparations are being made for action.

Addressing a mass meeting today, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek declared: "For the moment we wait the judgment of the world. We must suppress our indignation and remain calm.

"But if the League of Nations and signatories to the Kellogg Pact fail to uphold our standards of justice, the National Government is prepared for a final and supreme struggle.

"I will go to the front, and if need be fall with other patriots."

Over 1,000 Japanese women and children are leaving Nanking to-morrow.

Reports from Fushun, near Mukden, state that defeated Chinese are murdering Korean settlers.

The whole of the Kirin-Changchun Railway (adds the Central News) is now working under Japanese control.

At Changchu itself a large force of Japanese is concentrated, and this is being augmented by reinforcements.

Fighting has broken out at Peitayang, the northern part of Mukden, where the first hostilities occurred, and where on this occasion the Chinese are reported to be attacking.

Japanese aereoplanes are now taking part in the advance north and Chinese troop trains are reported to have been bombed.

The police throughout Japan have been instructed by the military authorities to institute a ban in the Press of all matter relating to troop movements or anything of a military character affecting Manchuria and Korea.

LEAGUE READY TO ACT

Military Mission May Go To Manchuria

GENEVA, Sept. 23.

The League of Nations may send a mission of military attaches to Manchuria, to report on the situation there.

At the League Council to-day, the President, M. Lerroux, was authorised to address an appeal to the Governments of China and Japan not to aggravate the situation and to obtain the withdrawal of troops.

Lord Cecil, who took the leading part in the Council meeting to-day, said both parties must be asked immediately to do all in their power to prevent the peace of the world from being disturbed.

Soviet Preparations.

PARIS, Sept. 13.

The Soviet Government is preparing to send ten battalions of infantry, cavalry and tanks and a squadron of 100 aeroplanes to the Manchurian frontier, says a Riga message to the Chicago "Tribune," here.

M. Vorosilov, the War Commissioner, has been ordered by the Central Executive Committee to leave immediately for the Far East.—Central News.

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CHICAGO GRAIN REVIEW

:o:

Prospects Of A Rise In Wheat

We have received the following review from Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. of New York dated Sept. 17th:—

WHEAT.

During the last week the wheat market developed a decidedly better tone and scored a moderate advance despite the continued depressing nature of news concerning general economic conditions. The market strength seems best regarded as a reflection of improving fundamentals. A better domestic milling demand, some enlargement of foreign buying and a decided let-up in first hand offerings of grain have all been factors. The abnormally small spring wheat crop is exerting its influence upon Northwestern markets. Mills in that territory are finding available quantities of spring wheat inadequate and have been buyers of winter wheat. The domestic visible supply showed a reduction last week which is most unusual at this date and further steady decreases are anticipated inasmuch as liberal quantities of Farm Board wheat will probably be received from visible points during coming weeks.

Foreign news has been of a constructive nature also. There has been crop damage and lowering of quality in Western European countries which may make necessary an amelioration of import regulations. This in connection with reports of disappointing Russian collections, suggests that before the end of the season there may be a broader demand for wheat in surplus holding countries than was thought probable. In addition the low price level will undoubtedly promote having consumption and wastage of grain than in any recent year. This outlook for a gradual betterment of the statistical position warrants a constructive attitude for the long pull in our opinion. Should the market receive any encouragement from outside conditions, a sizeable advance might easily develop.

CORN.

The corn market has held fairly steady, helped by the strength in wheat and the absence of any important deliveries on the September future. Cash demand has been quite good and arrivals have been fairly light. Some increase in the movement is expected in the near future, however. Weather over the corn belt has been abnormally warm and has hastened the maturity of the crop. The larger portion of the crop now seems safe from frost damage. With a fair crop in prospect we continue of opinion that the present parity between wheat and corn cannot be maintained. We recommend purchases of wheat against sales of corn for the long pull.

OATS.

The oats market has had a small rally with other grains and because of light offerings, commercial users of oats are finding it difficult to obtain supplies and have found it necessary to go out of their usual territory to make purchases. The fundamental position of the market seems strong but any liberal price advance is necessarily dependent upon surrounding markets.

RYE.

The rye market has maintained persistently firm tone influenced by the outlook for short supplies in the United States and Europe.

PROVISIONS.

The lard market has been mostly steady, influenced by the action of grains. There has been some decline in hog prices. The warm weather has curtailed demand for pork products. Speculative interest in lard is light and no independent price action is in sight.

BOXING BOUT IN SECUNDERABAD

Bombay Boxer's Success

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 12.

(By Mail.)

A set of boxing matches came off on Saturday night at the Railway Institute, Secunderabad, before a packed house of spectators. The chief and general item of the programme was a ten round contest between Percy Vengan, well-known in Bombay particularly, and Tom Herschell, an Argentinian. Vengan proved himself far superior to his opponent who failed to respond to the call for the sixth round.

Vegan's ring craft and hitting power were greatly appreciated. Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddy, Commissioner of Hyderabad City Police, presented a cup to the winner, he himself being the donor.—A. P.

GANDHIJI FELICITATED.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 13.

The following cable was sent to Gandhiji by the President of a public meeting held here on Gandhiji's birthday:—

"I, President of public meeting, held to celebrate your birthday beg to convey our deep reverence, good wishes and fervent prayers for your long life, health and complete success in your mission there."

RETRENCHMENT PROPOSALS.

Accurate figures are available regarding the retrenchment scheme. The axe will be applied to Agency Service also. It is suggested that the post of the Assistant Political Agent ought to be cancelled and Mr. Bezlegate provided for elsewhere. The Civil expenditure should be reduced by Rs. 143,000 and the Police expenditure by Rs. 10,000 bringing the total savings to Rs. 275,000. It is understood that over and above 10 per cent. cut in the salaries of the Rajkot State Services introduced in the life-time of the late Thakore Saheb, a further reduction of 10 per cent. may be made.

A HARTAL AND AN ASSURANCE.

Disquieting news from Junagarh report that the Muslims observed 2-days' hartal and approached the Nawab to give them greater representation in the State Council. The hartal ended on the Nawab's assurance that he would consider the request.

AGRA CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

(From a Correspondent.)

AGRA, Oct. 12.

The Agra Congress Committee has decided to hold the elections next month, according to the amended rules. The District has been divided into 21 polling stations. The District Congress Committee will have 36 members and Mandal Committees 11. Only those who will become members upto 24th October, 1931, will be able to vote. Agra city has been divided into 9 wards and the City Congress Committee will have 30 members.

$10,000,00 FREE

NEW AUTO GAS SAVER

Walter Critchlow 1520 O—Street Wheaton, Illinois, U. S.A., patents a damp air gas saver for autos that saves gas and oil, gives quicker pick-up, faster top-speed, uses lowest price gas and automatically de-carbonizes the engine.

Fords report 28 to 66 miles on 1 gallon; other makes 1/4 to 1/2 more.

$10,000,00 cash for best gains made.

County and State distributors wanted to make $250.00 to $1,000.00 a month. I sent for trial. Write him in English.

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A POWERFUL LIQUID INSECTICIDE.

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VA-RHEUM-OIL

From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.

Station-Master LAMTA G.N.R., writes: Send V. P. Post. Ten more Bottles of Rheumine Tablets. I find from two bottles very effective.

Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC. Also invaluable for NEURALGIA, COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, CRAMPS.

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If you suffer from Luchorrhoea (Whites) Inflammation, Painful Periods, Bearing-down Pains, Anaemia, Nervousness, Melancholia, Hot flushes, or any form of female trouble try a bottle to-day. Do not wait until it is too late but begin the cure by using these pills at once.

THEY ARE WOMEN'S SPECIAL AND BEST TONIC.

These pills act directly and naturally on female organs. They are strongly recommended for very poor complexion, Pimples, and all other skin affections, Pains in back and Sides, headaches, lack of appetite and low spirit.

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Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by Prof. S. N. Bose, B.A., the famous occultist. His calculations are based upon Yoga-Sadhana (Meditation) taught by the famous Vedantist Yogi Swami Premanandajee, his grand-father. Prof. Bose's wonderful Yogic powers have been very remarkably recorded in the columns of more than some thirty leading and influential journals of India and Burma (Liberty, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Advance, Basumati, Times of Assam, Hindu Herald, The Rangoon Mail and 24 others) Numerous eminent persons have certified his wonderful Yogic predictions. Charges for answering 5 questions Re. 1, annual life reading monthly details Rs. 2, weekly details Rs. 5, Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Address—Prof. S. N. BOSE, B. A., Swami Premananda Ashram, (Established 1916) Box No. 11418 Beadon Street, P. O., CALCUTTA.

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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed it never fails. The sample packwill be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V P P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

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WANTED 6,000 TRAINED VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Dr. Hardiker's Appeal

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organising Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal, has addressed the following to all Provincial Congress Committees:—

The Central Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has passed a resolution relating to the number of recruits to be trained as Sainiks before the end of December, 1931. I am attaching a copy of the same herewith for your information.

You will see from it that we expect not more than 6,000 trained and certified Sainiks from all over India. I realise that six thousand for a country of thirty-five crores is a microscopic number. But under the circumstances in which we are all placed we thought that the above number is enough for the present. Let us have at least six thousand well trained, well disciplined and efficient soldiers to fight the battles of India in the manner in which the Congress wants us to do.

The fixing of these numbers may seem arbitrary. Indeed it is so. However we have taken into consideration the work done by each Province in the past in connection with the Seva Dal Organisation. As a matter of fact we know which Province has given support to the Seva Dal before and which is now working to build up the Volunteer Organisation along the lines chalked out by the Congress Working Committee. Keeping this in view we have fixed the number. So, I appeal to you to hurry up and get at least the suggested number, train and certify them as Sainiks. The number recommended for your Province is not at all much.

If you get these men trained we will start Instructors training camps for creating a number of Instructors in your Province Unless you take this question in right earnest now you will not be able to train the recommended number. I do depend upon you and I want you to depend upon us in turn for the help that is necessary to train that number before 1st of January, 1932.

PROVINCIAL QUOTAS.

The following is the resolution passed by the Central Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal.—

The Central Board of the Seva Dal requests Provincial Congress Committees and Provincial Seva Dal Boards to make immediate arrangements for the training of recruits so that each province may have at least by the end of December, 1931 a minimum number of trained and certified Sainiks in accordance with the quotas given below.

1	Ajmer	100
2	Andhra	500
3	Assam	100
4	Behar	250
5	Bengal	400
6	Berar	200
7	Bombay	500
8	Burmah	100
9	C.P. Hindi	200
10	C. P. Marathi	200
11	Delhi	100
12	Gujarath	400
13	Karnatak	500
14	Kerala	100
15	Maharashtra	300
16	N.W. Frontier	400
17	Punjab	300
18	Sindh	100
19	Tamil Nadu	250
20	U.P.	500
21	Utkal	500
		6,000

LONDON R. T. C.

At 10, Downing Street

Mr. MacDonald is reading his papers, when Sir Samuel Hoare calls.

Mac:—Well, Hoare, how are we? How are things shaping in India? How do you find that Indian Fakir?

Hoare:—MacDonald, I must say, Willingdon and Schuster are having a rough time in India. Their attitude in regard to currency is applauded; whilst mine is condemned. They are getting clever and articulate in India. As regards Gandhi, he is the softest and hardest nut I have come across. Let me tell you frankly, that we cannot hood-wink him much longer.

Mac: Hoare, ours is a herculean task. Time, environments, facts, traditions—they all go against us at present! We must keep the Indian lion at bay—that is the best we can do for the day.

Hoare leaves.

"MAC" WITH CITY MAGNATES.

Here walk in the London City magnates.

Mac:—Well, gentlemen, what's all the news?

Haven't we done well? What next?

L. C. M.:—Mr. MacDonald, you and Baldwin have done your very best, and we are all grateful to you both. But, time and temper of America and France are against us. And we are deeply concerned about events in India. We are making our bit in the new exchange; but we tremble at the thought of Indian boycott. If the R. T. C. fails, God help us all!

Mac:—The solution rests with you, gentlemen.

L. C. M.:—With us? How Mr. MacDonald?

Mac:—Why, Gandhi wants substance of financial power in India. You too want the same! What are we to do now?

L. C. M.:—Is there no other way to placate him?

Mac:—I see none, gentlemen—Sankey told me last night, how Gandhi is getting restive; and Hoare told me this morning how we cannot hoodwink Gandhi much longer. So the R. T. C. result rests more with you than with me. So, gentlemen, you better devise some means of placating Gandhi and preserving our interests!

L. C. M.:—That's a tough job, Mr. MacDonald. We shall, however, confer and call on you again.

MACDONALD AND SANKEY.

Mac:—Well, Sankey, why are you so depressed?

Sankey:—Mac, you must mend or end matters. I have pulled Gandhi together so long. I have tuned him so far. He has kept sweet and nice. But I forsee a sweet and ncie. But I forsee a burst up any day; for we are putting off the real issue every day.

Mac:—Sankey, you know the crisis, we are passing through.

Sankey:—I do, Mac; but we are worsening matters by inordinate delay.

Mac:—Sankey, please bear with me a little longer.—Sankey leaves.

AT RITZ HOTEL.

When the Aga Khan was having a quiet smoke, a mystery man from Manchester walked in, and sat by him.

Agakhan:—What is the latest news?

M. M. M.:—Things are looking a bit better at present.

Agakhan:—Do you still advise me to retain my vast interests and investments in Manchester?

M. M. M.:—Your Highness, you can decide it better than we can

Agakhan:—But I want your opinion.

M. M. M.:—Your Highness if you are sure of the success of the Muslim Syndicate, then retain all your connections. Though I have my doubts, whether the Syndicate will succeed in the teeth of Indian boycott. If, however, you can placate Gandhi, you can score hand over fist.

Agakhan:—You are very enigmatic to-day, so better close. M. M. M. leaves.

WITH LORD PEEL.

Agakhan:—Welcome Lord Peel, How are things?

Peel:—Your Highness, I have come to see you as to how best to safeguard Muslim interests in India. Lord Inchcape is very much interested in our scheme. He would put in capital. He would give us cheap freights. He would give us cheaper passage for the Hajis. I have seen some of the City Bankers, and they will, give us all facilities—here and in India. So, what is your idea?

Agakhan:—Lord Peel, give me some time to see my friends—local and overseas. Please call in again.

SHAUKAT AND SHAFI.

Shaukat:—Well done Shafi you are hitting out in Committee, and I am hitting out in the country. But Shafi, don't you find the Aga Saheb musing all the time?

Shafi.—Yes, so he has been. Jinnah and I asked him yesterday; but he kept mum.

Shaukat:—Shafi, you and I may babble; and Jinnah may dabble and squabble; but the Aga will not wobble until he gains his point.

Shafi:—But Shaukat, what do you say about Moonje and Jayakar? Will they bend before Gandhi?

Shaukat:—Has they will bend, no doubt, but I don't think, they will surrender.

Shafi:—So, what is your remedy? Mere bullying, and bluffing can't take us very far.

Shaukat:—Shafi, you are so simple. We have British Bugler Bankers to help us. Let us go and see the Aga Saheb.

JAYAKAR AND MOONJE.

J:—Moonje, what is your final idea? Sapru is pressing, Naidu is pleading, Gandhiji is waiting, Now, what should we do?

M.:—Jayakar, now let us not give way any more. Let us sit tight. We cannot tolerate Jinnah's dictation—however gentle. Then, we are not sure of Muslim co-operation in case Gandhiji resumes his Civil Disobedience. Their demand is just like heads we win and tails you lose." Jayakar, you better wait and watch—

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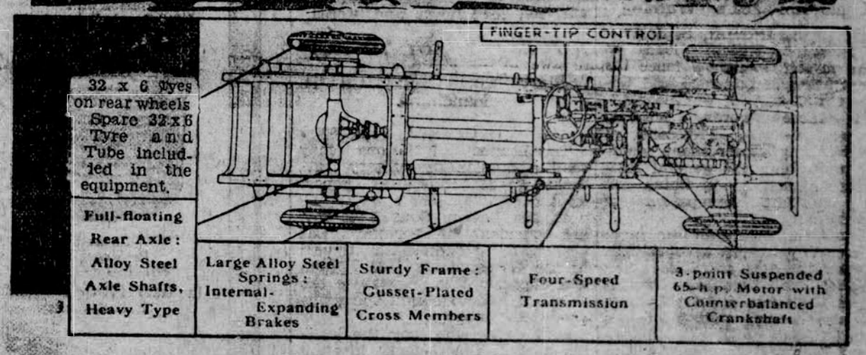
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DRAGGING ISLAM IN THE MIRE.

Dr. Syed Mahmud's Address.

The Purnea District Political Conference was held on the 3rd and the 4th inst. under the presidentship of Dr. Syed Mahmud, at Qasba. Its special feature was that a large number of Mussalmans, men and women, attended it. The District of Purnea sent over 100 Muslims to jail during the struggle of 1930, and many Muslim women picketed the liquor shops. Volunteers are being organised and it is expected that a thousand Muslim Volunteers will enroi themselves.

Dr. Mahmud delivered a striking address in Urdu, of which the following is the substance:—

We are all looking towards London in the fond expectations that the time has come when our cherished dreams will be realised and our great representative will bring back Swaraj with him. We all know that the great Mahatma is doing his mighty best to impress upon the British people in a most friendly and even in a humble manner, not only India's claim to freedom, but her determination to win freedom at all cost. But, let us not be too sanguine of our success at the R.T.C. In fact, the signs are quite visible of its failure if one can read them aright. Lest it should not come as great disappointment, I warn you not to place too much reliance on the R.T.C. I do not expect anything from it. We are not going to get even the Moderate Swaraj of the Liberal Federation. The English people are well-known for their "doggedness" and they do not yield an inch of their ground unless they are convinced of the determination of the opposite party. It, therefore, seems clear, they are not yet impressed by our determination to win Swaraj and no wonder when they could find some people who are ready to barter away the freedom of their country for a mess of pottage. What are we then to do? There is no royal road to freedom. We have got to travel the same path on which the other nations have gone before, but with one difference. Whereas other nations have taken centuries in winning their freedom we shall not take even decades to make our country free, because our methods are singularly new, awe-inspiring and sure. When you are ready to receive shower of "lathi" blows on your heads without striking back or even without an attempt to move, you at once inspire awe in the heart of your enemy and demoralize him by your determination. So the only thing we can do is to prepare ourselves for greater sacrifices and more sufferings. "India knows no rest till she achieves her freedom." This is what Mahatma said the other day in London.

COMMUNAL ISSUES.

Communal issue is looming large in London. And, if there was any doubt as to the real motive of the so-called Muslim representatives, selected by the Government chiefly for their most reactionary views in any one's mind, it was cleared up by Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan's declaration the other day that Muslims demanded to safeguard the interests of the European trade in India. This is a new 'Muslim demand.' Now the Muslim community had suffered in the past much more than any other community by the introduction of the English trade in India. There are more Muslim handicraftsmen rendered workless and are starving than any other community on account of the introduction of foreign trade. In U.P. alone according to recent census, there are 3 Muslim craftsmen to 1 non-Muslim. It is, therefore, quite clear that not only in the past they have suffered but, even in the future Mussalmans will lose much more if the British trade is allowed to flourish in India. But such are the carpet-Knights of the R.T.C. who claim to champion the Muslim cause. In fact they seem to have undertaken upon their shoulders to fight other people's battle against their own country. I have always said that they were not fighting the communal battle, but in the name of the great Muslim community, they were carrying on a fight in the interests of bureaucracy. It is wrong to suppose that it was a communal tangle, which was being carried on in London. It is in fact, a fight between patriotism and reactionarism, it is a fight between freedom and slavery. To-day's telegram in papers make my point more clear and prove it to the hilt. Our so-called representatives made a common cause with Lords Lloyd, Islington and Sydenham, and Sir Michael O'Dwyer, India's greatest enemies. "English friends" of the Muslim community have suddenly come forward not only to support the claims of the Indian Mussalmans but to champion the cause of the Muslims of Palestine. Do they ask their Government to give up the mandate and give Palestine its freedom? No, of course, not, yet they are proclaimed the "friends of Islam" by our so-called representatives in London. How Lord Lloyd behaved in Egypt is yet green in every one's memory. What Sir Michael O'Dwyer did in the Punjab, is not yet forgotten. He then did not make any exception in the case of Mussalmans. They had to undergo the same sufferings and humiliation as the Hindus. Who in India is not aware of Lord Sydenham's activities during the last twenty years? Lord Islington has, of course, his own interests in India to safeguard.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S CONFESSION.

This morning's papers publish the proceedings of a meeting in which Mr. Shaukat Ali is reported to have declared: "If the Mussalmans' faith was untouched they would find the Mussalmans honest and they would stand by Britain through thick and thin." They would, of course, leave out faiths untouched. It is no merit for Europeans in the 20th Century to practise religious toleration because to them religion means nothing. But, would they leave our pocket untouched? Would they give us our freedom? I humbly ask my co-religionists, if they do not desire the freedom for their country? Have they undertaken on themselves to fight Great Britain's battle in India? If the Hindus betray you or any other minority you can fight with them, but why allow your representatives, in whose selection you had no voice, to drag the fair name of Islam to the mire—I am sure Indian Muslims will look upon such declaration with shame and disgust. This was the reason why a man of Dr. Ansari's long catalogue of unselfish service in the cause of Islam and the country was not selected to the R.T.C. It was not possible for these gentlemen to indulge in such talks and to disgrace the fair name of Indian Muslims without being challenged if Dr. Ansari were there. Mussalmans of India, you have slept long over your misfortunes. It is time you woke up.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.

The financial crisis which England has brought upon herself owing to her defective economic system places India in a most dangerous situation. In spite of India's protest the rupee has been linked up with the sterling and which fact may bring upon India a crash any moment. England may avert her economic crisis for the time being, but she will never regain her proud position of international financier. The entire British economic system has gone to pieces. If you will remember early in 1928, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had prophesied that British economic system will fail within a few years and if India did not look sharp she will receive such a severe financial blow from which it will be difficult for her to recover. At that time Mr. Wilson, the then editor of the "Pioneer," tried to mock the young Pandit and wrote that "the youngman talked big things." But whatever Pandit Jawaharlal said in 1928 came to be literally true in 1931, and the young Pandit did not prove a false prophet.—"Searchlight."

JOURNALISTS ALARMED AND ANXIOUS.

Effects Of Supplementary Finance Bill.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Oct. 12.

A general meeting of the Indian Journalists' Association was held at Albert Hall Committee Room on Saturday evening to discuss the new taxation as it affected newspapers and the Press and the situation created by the new Press legislation.

The meeting passed a resolution that the Association "views with grave alarm and anxiety, the taxation proposals of the Government of India in the Finance Bill, particularly those affecting newspapers, periodicals and other publications. The surcharge of 25 per cent duty on imported paper and the 50 per cent increase of postage rates and the increase of registration fees already affected cannot but have a disastrous effect on all branches of the printing business."

HEAVY BURDENS ON PRINTING BUSINESS.

The meeting considered that the Press Bill, the proposals before the Tariff Board for increasing the duty on certain types of imported paper against which the Association had already made strong representations and the paper customs tariff in the Finance Bill would impose such burdens on the printing business as were calculated to drive many out of the business, put an end to the existence of many newspapers and periodicals and restrict the publication of books and other useful literature. It strongly condemned these measures and called upon the public in general and the Press in particular to vigorously oppose them and take effective measures for their withdrawal. The meeting further authorized the Secretray of the Association to take all necessary action for educating public opinion and organizing resistance of the Indian Press to these measures.

The meeting also adopted the following resolution: "That a conference of press owners and journalists be called at an early date to consider what effective steps may be taken to counteract the measures proposed to be taken by the Government so far as they affect the printing and publication business."

CRIMINAL TRIBES SETTLERS' GRIEVANCES

Heavy Taxes, But Not Sufficient Water Supply.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 13.

It is reliably understood that a fortnight ago as a mark of protest against the alleged ill-treatment said to be received at the hands of the authorities of the Sholapur Criminal Tribes Settlement the settlers had one day unanimously refused to attend to their work. But, on getting assurances that their grievances would soon be duly considered they continued going to mills for their work as usual. Accordingly, the whole matter was placed before the Settlement Commissioner Mr. Starte who is reported to have specially come down here for the purpose. Mr. Starte called the settlers and asked them to narrate their grievances. The settlers tried to do so but grew restive and began to demonstrate their feelings whereupon three of their leading spokesmen were immediately arrested and imprisoned. Some more were convicted later on.

According to the settlers some of their grievances are (1) that while taxes are recovered from them like the Municipality no adequate provision for water supply and other amenities of life is made, (2) that their male children and youths are not properly educated and despite the fact that they have lived in the Settlement for the last 18 years, none of them has even been taught or passed the Matriculation examination, (3) that their women-folk even between 25 and 30 or onwards are asked to attend the schools managed entirely by the Christian Missionaries, (4) that preference is given to Christians in making appointments, (5) that they are not permitted to stay at home from their mill-work even if ill, (6) that they are more severely punished and at times given longer terms of imprisonment if absent when ill; (7) that they are not given leave to go out in the city at certain hours even if necessity requires them to do so; (8) that they are obliged to give roll-call four times a day; (9) that the members of their joint families are at times made to stay separately on flimsy pretexts to recover more taxes; (10) that though they have stayed in the Settlement for the last 18 years and during that period many of them have never been punished for any offence, they are still continued to be registered as Criminal Tribes members and are not allowed the freedom of the ordinary citizens.

Grievances Of Passengers From Cutch States.

A Ghakopar (Bombay) correspondent writes:

"Since the Government's decision to impose import and other duties, the passengers coming from the Cutch Sate are subjected to greater harassment than before.

The authorities concerned do not even fail to charge domestic food-stuffs and other necessities solely used for the passengers' own purposes. Below are some typical examples:

A passenger was harged Rs. 1-14-0 (a very trivial tax) for 100 country-made bidis. Sweetmeats like "pendas" and four (4) pairs of socks and pickles, "papads" and "sev" (Indian vermicelli) are also not spared by the Custm authorities.

It is hoped that the Cutch Prakiya Parishad will pay some attention to this and do the needful."

Seva Dal's Activities.

The Office Secretary of the Hindusani Seva Dal writes from Hubli:

"Seva Dal Boards have been formed in most of the provinces. Gujarat, Andhra and U. P. Seva Dal Boards have been very active. Training camps for recruits have been started in all the three provinces. A large number of recruits are expected to be trained in these.

The total number of instructors sent out last week from Hubli comes to seven, three for Gujarat and two each for U. P. and Andhra. More will be leaving for other provinces very shortly.

A fresh batch of Sainiks from five different provinces have been sent from the General Headquarters to Bagalkot for undergoing Instructor's training at the Seva Dal Academy. It is expected that their course will be completed before the end of November."

Tired out after work . .

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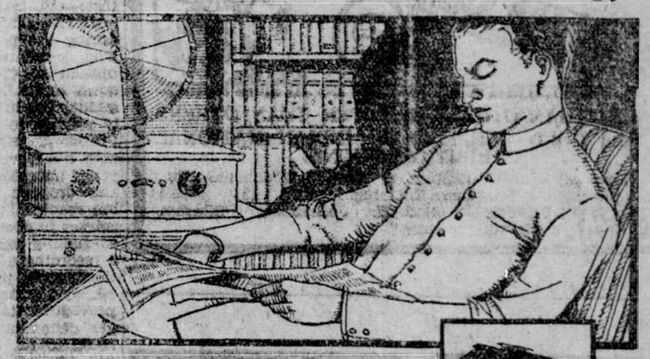

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Calcutta Stock Exchange

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Messrs. Narayandas Khandermal & Co. have issued the following review for the week ending 9th inst:—

JUTE: This section was quiet during the period under review. The speculative counters which opened at 42-10 on Monday fell down to Rs. 38-8 on Wednesday midday but in the afternoon sharply reacted to Rs. 40-4 on news of President Hoover negotiating with his Government to grant 5 years' moratorium. Kamarhattys also dropped from Rs. 438 to 402 but reacted to Rs. 420. Hessian market in absence of demand from consuming centres dropped to Rs. 8 recording a fall of Rs. 1/6 from the highest prices recently touched. On Wednesday evening it improved to Rs. 8/5. Among bigger denominations, Aucklands reacted to Rs. 195; Alliances to Rs. 240, Anglo Indias to Rs. 280; Budge Budge to Rs. 340; Bally to Rs. 140; Barnagores to Rs. 135; Belvederes to Rs. 390; Cheviot to Rs. 225; Dalhousies to Rs. 369; Deltas to Rs. 395; Gourepores to Rs. 320; Kinnisons to Rs. 650; Kelvins to Rs. 550. Naihattis to Rs. 345; Unions to Rs. 395; Laurances to Rs. 430; Relances were placed at Rs. 58; Northbrooks were easier at Rs. 52; Presidencys receded from Rs. 6/4 to 5/14; Naticrals from 22/12 to 20/4 and Clives from Rs. 27 to 24/4. The future tendency of the market is very uncertain, being predominantly influences by Europeans and American politics and financial conditions abroad. The close was quiet.

COALS:—A moderate number of dealings were registered in this section and prices on balances have been well maintained. Aldih kept steady at Rs. 3-3/4; Bengal were dealt in at Rs. 294; Burrakur ordy. at Rs. 11-4; Equitable ordinary at Rs. 17½; Burradhemo at Rs. 5½. Katras Jherriah at Rs. 31-1/4; Raneegunge, however, were easier at Rs. 37 against the last quoted rate of Rs. 38; Standard remained unchanged at Rs. 29-1/4. Among the lower priced issues Bhalgona were quoted at Rs. 2-13/16, South Karanpura at Rs. 3-1/4. Samla at Rs. 2-1/4 and Bengal Giridih at Rs. 2-1/8 and Talcher at Re. 1. A transaction was reported in New Beerbhum at Rs. 9. Latest reports from the coal-fields indicate that there has been some enquiry during the week from Hongkong and there are several railways in the market for their 1932/1933 requirements.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Rather less business was reported in this section than has been the case during the previous two weeks and in all most all cases the recent rise have been maintained. In the Iron and Steel group, Bengal Iron were quoted at Rs. 3-1/4 while Indian Iron and Steel have to be written down to Rs. 5-1/8 with sellers at this figure. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary changed hands at Rs. 29-1/4 among the engineering issues and a small lot of Kumardhubhi Engineering changed hands at annas 12. Bengal Telephone ordinary and Preference were dealt in at about last levels among the Electrical issues Patna Electrics were quoted at Rs. 13-1/16 and Lower Ganges Jumna Valley accounted for a deal after a long interval at Rs. 10-1/8. Sugar shares kept fairly steady, Cawnpore changed hands at Rs. 13-3/4; Carew and Co., were quoted at Rs. 8-3/4, New Savan accounted for a fair turnover round Rs. 8-1/8 and Samastipur were mentioned at Rs. 9.

Among other sections, Midnapore Zemindary (ordy) were quoted at Rs. 69½, Ganges Rope at Rs. 260, Indian Wood Products remained firm at Rs. 16; Bengal Aerating Gas after a long absence appeared in the list of transactions at Rs. 36; Bengal Paper Ordinary were quoted at Rs. 57-1/4 ex-dividend and Titaghur Paper Ordinary at Rs. 7½.

COVT. SECURITIES:—Government securities were generally weak and only a very limited business were put through. 3½ per cent. Government Paper fluctuated with narrow limits and closed at Rs. 51½; 4 per cent. loan (19-70) may be placed at Rs. 59, while 1945/55 5 per cent. issues changed at Rs. 93-1/4. 6 per cent. Bonds (1933/36) accounted for a few deals round Rs. 93½; 5 per cent. Bonds 1933 were quoted at Rs. 96 and 6 per cent. Bonds 1932 at Rs. 99. The Bank rate remained unchanged at 8 per cent. with the percentage at 11.80 as against 8.38 the week before.

TEAS: The interest in Tea shares seems to be on the wane as this now believed that the recent rise has no justification and appears to have overdone. Prices of the more speculative issues have already been written back to some extent and in many instances there are now free sellers at the figure where there were strong buyers a few days ago.

Bishunath were marked down to Rs. 17-7/8; from a quotation of Rs. 20-1/2; East India are now available at Rs. 12-1/4; against the last listed rate of Rs. 13 and Jutlibari at Rs. 11-3/4 against 12-3/4.

There are seller of Betjan at Rs 14; Dhelakat at Rs. 20; Dufflagar at Rs. 9; Joybeerpara at Rs. 15; Naga Hills at Rs. 7-1/4; Seajuli at Rs. 21-1/4; Telojan at Rs. 9-1/4 and Tengrain at Rs. 11-3/4.

America's Gold Quoted Cotton.

16 MILLION BALES REQUIRE 480 MILLION DOLLARS

Dangerous To Remain Short In N.Y.

Bombay, Oct. 12.

A position of very much more than normal interest in process of formation in America warrants, in our opinion, a very careful analysis state Messrs. Langley and Co.

DEPRECIATION OF CURRENCY.

During the last three weeks the depreciation of the Pound Sterling and its junior partner the Rupee has in Britain and India been followed by an appreciation in terms of Pounds and Rupees of cotton values. In Britain this is only a partial advantage for, although depreciated currency benefits the export of manufactured goods to the extent of that portion of their sale price which is made up of profit, (if any) and the cost of manufacture yet there is the initial disadvantage of having to pay more Pounds for raw cotton. In India the greater part of what is after all the world's second largest cotton crop is exported and by receiving more Rupees for his produce the Indian agriculturist is to that extent benefited. So far so good but what of the position in America?

A WONDERFUL CROP.

On a basis of allwing for greater than average loss of open cotton the American Government estimate their country's cotton crop at 16¼ million bales—a wonderful crop for which any country capable of logical thought must be truly thankful, but because she is on Gold America must in terms of any other Standard, sell dear. If her population were materally benefited thereby one need have no further thought of any probable change but they are not. Her farmers receive fewer Dollars for their produce but those almigthy Dollars are denied their true foreign purchasing power because America blocks imports with tariffs and, within the country itself, the more the Dollar buys the fewer the number of Dollars does the farmer (with whom we are principally concerned) or any one else get for that which he has to sell. This is the result of what we have before described as "modernism in finance", but, whatever may be the cause, how long is the population of America—with unemployment figures increasing—going to stand for it, and what are the remedies?

MONEY AT 2½ PER CENT.

In those far off prewar days cheap money was considered an almost infallible cure for all but the most acute depressions, but in the earlier stages of the present depression the failure of even cheap money to link with surplus commodities was one of the most obvious features of the position. At this very moment money in America is almost absurdly cheap. We, in connection with a business arrangement, and without our asking for it, were offered money against cotton in America at 2½ per cent. Provided the security is sound money is available in, for practical purposes, almost unlimited quantities, and let it be noted that with interior prices even at 6 cents the whole of America's 16 million bale crop could be bought up and so taken completely off the market for 480 million Dollars. The proposed Emergency Credit Corporation with its capital of 500 million Dollars could do it without the aid of banks and with banks' and could do it with the expenditure of less than a fifth of its capital. In the face of these facts our conclusion is that if it had only been a question of money, action would have been taken long ago. The fly in the money ointment is that, before recent and notable departures from Gold, the world was disinclined to buy Americas' cotton because procrastination upto that point had been profitable, and now as more countries leave Gold the less will the world be able to afford to buy America's Gold quoted cotton. Consequently any scheme which will put American cotton prices up with the country still on the present Gold basis might quite easily lead to consequences very much more dire than those brought about by that august body the Farm Board.

RUTHLESS WORLD.

The effective remedy, in our opinion, lies in another direction. America must somehow get more Dollars for her cotton without making the rest of the world pay more of their own currencies when they buy it. This sounds remarkably like "getting it both ways" a delectable state of affairs which in our own experience of this rather ruthless world we have seldom achieved but, to some extent at least it is possible in the present instance by following one of three policies. Without delving into the intricacies of bi-metallism one can stress the fact that the remonetization of Silver would directly increase the buying power of something like three-fifths of the world's population and by lessening the demand for Gold would lower Gold's purchasing power in terms of commodities. That is the first method of achieving in part a desirable aim. A second method concerns an export bounty about which we have written in previous reports and by means of which the U. S. Government would subsidise the farmer at the expense of the internal consumer. Of the third method we shall say little. It could be effective overnight and incidentally automatically cancel a proportion of war debts but it is heresy so staggering that, with a healthy regard for the orthodox, we forbear to name it, much less to enlarge upon it.

Meanwhile we are emphatically against being short in New York, no matter what may be the size of the crop.

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Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Congress House.

NATIONAL MILITIA.

The volunteers of the National Militia should be present at Madhav Baug on Sunday (to-morrow) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon: Gramophone records; 6-45 p.m. The children's hour, Vaterkar Mama stories in Marathi; 9-20 p.m. Classical and Light Music by Iddanjan (of Surat) with Dattaram Parwatkar.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

A special general meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Saturday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PROF. MANJI KHAN'S CONCERT

The fifth performance in the series of performances in Classical Hindustani Music by Prof. Manji Khan will be held to-night (Saturday) at 9 p.m. in the Jagannath Shankarshet Hall, Thakurdwar. The Sunday performance is postpned to next Tuesday morning at 9 a.m.

2ND A. I. COTTON FORECAST.—The Second All-India Cotton Forecast estimates for 1931-32 will be posted in the Marwari Bazar, the Cotton Exchange, Sewri, and in the office of the East India Cotton Association Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, at approximately 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday (19th inst.)

DELIVERY OF AIR MAILS:—Commencing from Friday (23rd instant) the Hast-bound Aeroplane will arrive Karachi on Fridays instead of on Thursdays. Due to this change the Inward Air Mails will arrive in Bombay in the ordinary course on Mondays and will be delivered by the Bombay General Post Office and its Town Sub-Offices the same day.

SUBURBANITES' PROTEST AGAINST TERMINAL TAX:—A meeting of the members of the Parsi Ladies' Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at "Rusi Vila," Hasanabad Lane, Santa Cruz. It is to protest against the terminal tax of one anna daily, which is intended to be taken from the residents of the suburban people as a privilege for entering the city. The meeting is public to all ladies.

SIOLIMNENSES' ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the sons of Siolim resident in Bombay and the Suburbs will be held on Sunday 25th instant at 11 a.m. (S. T.) in the Saint Sebastian Goan High School Hall, Dabul, to decide finally the question of the "Old Accounts."

FREE CINEMA SHOW FOR VANARAS.

The Bombay Vanar Sena has arranged a Free Cinema Show for Vanars at Dubash Theatre on Sunday (to-morrow) morning at 9 a.m. All Vanars boys and girls under 14 are welcome.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

The Bombay Hindustani Seva Dal has decided to call a general meeting of all the members of the Dal old and new, at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at Congress House. Dr. Hardiker will speak on the Change of the Dal Constitution and its implications.

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, October 16.

Previous closing rate	6.24
To-day's opening rate	6.29
Difference	— 04
To-day's closing rate	6.33
Difference	plus .05
American Cross-rate	3.88
Broach Expectation A.M. Rs.	172.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, October 16.

Previous closing rate	4.37
To-day's opening rate	4.36
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	4.35
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, October 16.

Silver Ready	17-5/16
Higher	5/16
Silver Forward	17-9/16
Higher	3/8

Tone of market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, October 16.

1st Settlement	57-0-0
2nd Settlement	53-8-0

6 YEAR HARD LABOUR FOR PARSI YOUTH.

Judgement In Social Vice Case

"SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENT WOMEN"

Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi, who was charged under Section 366-A and 373 in the Bombay Sessions Court, for enticing a minor Parsi girl under 18 years for immoral purpose was found guilty by the jury by eight against one on the first charge and was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Davar.

On the second charge, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty by five against four and His Lordship acquitted him. The court-room was crowded when the sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment was pronounced against the accused which he received calmly.

A HEINOUS OFFENCE.

"I am afraid, the offence against which you are charged is very heinous one. Under the pretence of marriage you lured immature and innocent girls and ruined the life of one and had it not been for the prompt action and vigilance of the Purity League and the police, you would have ruined the life of the second one also. I have taken into consideration all that has fallen from your counsel and I think the end of justice would meet if I sentence you to six years' rigorous imprisonment," With these remarks, justice Davar sentenced on Friday, Ardeshir Sorabji Vakil, a Parsi, who was charged under section 366—A and 373 I P. C. with taking and enticing a Parsi girl under 18 years for immoral purposes.

Mr. Azad for defence in resuming his address told the jury not to believe the evidence of Shehera and Daruwala as they were in the position of accomplices. Davar, said counsel, knew practically all pimps of Bombay, but did not know the accused, who was charged as a pimp in the Court. This, he said, went in favour of the accused. Referring to the accused sending his own engaged girl Shehera for immoral purposes, he submitted that humanity had not sunk so low that a man would send his own sweatheart for immoral purposes.

DON'T BE LED AWAY BY NEWSPAPERS.

Justice Davar, in his summing up, directed the jury to give benefit of reasonable doubt to the accused and not to be led away by what they read in the newspapers or placards of the daily papers.

His Lordship then analysed the evidence and said defence counsel had abused the witnesses, police officers of the Purity League and even prosecution counsel except the judge. It was usual said His Lordship, for counsel to indulge abuse in when they had no case.

He however asked the jury to consider as to why a girl in place of Shehera should give evidence against the accused who was engaged to be married to her. Not only that the accused sent the girl with different customers but left to her fate till the customers dropped her at her place at 11 p.m. It was stated about the accused that he was a magnificent gentleman having pity upon poor Parsi girls and treating them with icecream and cakes but His Lordship said the same magnificent and charitable gentleman had applied not long before his arrest for charity from the Chief Presidency Magistrate stating that he was without work and was down and out for the last one year. (His Lordship read the application before the jury.)

He hired his prospective wife and mother of his children for immoral purposes and induced other minor girl under the guise of getting her married His Lordship then referred to the first acquaintance of "Miss A" with Shehera and her mother in the Ladies' Waiting Room at Victoria Terminus Station where to introduce themselves Shehera's mother began to sob so that Miss A might naturally enquire into the reason, which being done, they stated that Shehera's mother had lost her bag in the train.

"TRAGEDY OF LOW LIFE."

His Lordship characterised this manoeuvre on the part of Shehera and her mother as an organised drama and described Shehera's mother as an ordinary prostitute who lived on her daughter's earnings. The whole thing, His Lordship, said was a tragedy of low life. If in nick of time "Miss A", who was a minor, was not rescued, her life too would have been ruined. It mattered very little to the accused, so far he could take away girls from the Ladies' Waiting Room of the Victoria Terminus and send them with different customers and leave them to their fate. It was a slaughter of innocent women. This was the case of two innocent girls to-day, and might be of daughters and sisters of somebody else to-morrow.

The jury then retired and brought a verdict of guilty of eight against one on the first charge and five against four of guilty on the second charge. His Lordship accepted the verdict and sentenced the accused to six years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and acquitted him on the second charge.

YOUNG PARSI IN AN INSULT AND ASSAULT CASE

Old Man Alleges That He Annoyed His Daughter

A young Parsi named Jal Dadabhai Variawa figured as the accused in a case in which he was charged with insult and assault before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Friday.

The complainant in this case is Sorabji Shapurji Raja, a shroff employed in the National Bank of India, Ltd. A cross-case filed by Variawa against Raja is also pending before the Magistrate.

CASE AGAINST VARIAWA.

The case against Variawa was taken up first.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai appeared for the complainant while the accused was defended by Mr Billimoria.

Examined by Mr. Desai, the complainant stated that he knew the accused for the last three years and that he (witness) was residing with his wife and two daughters aged 15 and 9 respectively at Daruwala's house, 3rd Marine Lines. The accused was residing close to his place and he used to go to the complainant's house.

AN ANONYMOUS LETTER.

The complainant received an anonymous letter some time back stating that the accused's visit to his place was undesirable as he was creating a "bad impression" on his eldest daughter. The accused was then warned not to visit the complainant's place. But the complainant came to know afterwards that the accused used to see her daughter when she was going to school.

The accused also used to go to the room of one Dossbhai Dadabhai Mehta, a blind Parsi who was living opposite the complainant's house. The complainant learnt that the accused used to go there and make signals to his daughter.

With a view to verifying the information the complainant posted himself near a window of an adjoining house and watched at about 5-30 p.m. on May 26. The accused was seen looking out of the window and clapping hands and showing a packet. The complainant accompanied by one Perojshah and another relative, named Bai Ratanbai then went to the rooms where the accused was seen.

The complainant questioned the accused why he was harassing his daughter. The accused, complainant alleged, gave him a blow on his left eye with his fist and he fell down.

The accused threatened to kill the complainant. The complainant and others then went to the police station and they were referred to a Magistrate.

SOLICITOR'S LETTER.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai then read a Solicitor's letter addressed to the complainant on behalf of the accused. The letter stated that the complainant had ill-will against the accused and that he (accused) was assaulted by the complainant and others on May 26. The accused according to the Solicitor's letter gave three days' time to the complainant to offer a written apology as he did not want to go to Court at all.

The packet shown by the accused according to the complainant contained soap cakes, scented oil and perfumes.

The complainant was cross-examined at great length by the defence counsel Mr. Billimoria.

Replying to Mr. Billimoria the complainant stated that it was not true that he had stated to the accused's father that he was on intimate terms with one of his aged daughters.

Mr. Billimoria: Is it not true that when the accused's father ridiculed the above suggestion, you said that the accused was on good terms with your wife?

Complainant:—No.

Mr. Billimoria:—You remember that you have assaulted your wife about a year back.

The complainant admitted that he had done so, but added that it was all due to the accused.

NOTICE FROM WIFE'S SOLICITOR.

To further questions witness stated that his wife had sent him a Solicitor's notice as she was assaulted by him and that he undertook not to assault her.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING

Selections For Third Day

(By TRACK-KING.)

Thaxted to beat Spanish Wish and Maybar in The Lonsdale Plate.

Jodi, Al-Wali and Anchor fancies for The Good-Bye Plate. Div. I and II respectively.

The following are the selections for Poona Autumn meeting, Third Day and last day.

1st Race:—

RAYAJI	1
MILLION DOLLAR	2
BAGHDAD	3
Commander	Fluke.

2nd Race:—

STAR OF ARABIA	1
COUNT ALFRED	2
ABBAS KHAN	3
Million Dollar	Fluke.

3rd Race:—

BANGALORE	1
UP-TO-DATE	2
REGARD	3
Arab Flag	Fluke

4th Race:—

BLACK BEAUTY	1
TURKEY	2
BADRUZAMAN	3
Baloon	Fluke.

5th Race:—

SCULPTOR	1
STRENGTH	2
VENDOR	3
Frater	Fluke.

6th Race:—

ANCHOR	1
COLLECTOR	2
MURRAT	3
Malik Beg	Fluke.

7th Race:—

JODI	1
SEA KING	2
INJEMAN II	3
Sarsam	Fluke

8th Race:—

THAXTED	1
SPANISH WISH	2
PHARE	3
Maybar	Fluke.

9th Race:—

PALM LEAF	1
EPOS	2
BRAY BEAU	3
Niggar Minstrel	Fluke.

10th Race:—

AL WALI	1
VERSHAN	2
TAIMURLUNG	3
Orient	Fluke.

Organising Sevika Dals In The Country

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYA'S TOUR

Dr. N. S. Hardiker writes:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, the Woman Organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, will tour the country with a view to organise Women Volunteer Corps and start Training Camps for Women. She leaves Bombay on 20th night by Kathiawar Mail and will visit Baroda, Ahmedabad, Ajmer, Agra, Delhi Amritsar, Lahore, Allahabad, etc. I appeal to the Seva Dal Boards and to the Congress Committees of the Provinces which she will visit to help her in her undertaking.

SUPREME IMPORTANCE OF NATIONAL UNITY

Mr. Chagla's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj (264, Charni Road, Girgaum), Mr. M. C. Chagla will speak on "The Supreme Importance of National Unity" at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

Prof. C.N. Vakil, M.Sc., University Lecturer on Economics, will deliver an address on "Limitations of Swadeshi," on Sunday, at 5-30 p.m. Mr. J.K. Mehta, M.A., of Indian Merchants' Chamber, has kindly consented to preside.

BOMBAY SALARIED EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

TO BE INAUGURATED ON SUNDAY.

The Bombay Salaried Employees Association will be inaugurated on to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. in the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum, Bombay, when Sjt. S.A. Brelvi, President of the Salaried Employees' Conference, will preside. All salaried employees are requested to attend.

THE NEW AFGHAN JIRGA

Frontier Congress And Red Shirts Come To Settlement

PESHAWAR, October 15.
(Delayed in Transmission).

The dispute between the Red Shirts and the Frontier Congress has been settled.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Afghan Jirga met some ex-members of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee at the Local Congress Office to-day when Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan declared the Afghan Jirga and the old Frontier Provincial Congress Committee closed. A new organisation called the Provisional Frontier Jirga, consisting of 24 members, including five old Congressites, was formed to take charge of both the old organisations. Pir Shahan Shah of Kohat and Mr. Saadullah Khan (Abdul Ghaffar Khan's nephew) were appointed President and the Secretary respectively.

The headquarters of the new Jirga remain at Utmangai.—A.P.

BRUENING GOVT. SURVIVES.

VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Berlin.—The Bruening Government has survived its critical combined Nationalist-Communist vote of no-confidence which was rejected this afternoon by 294 votes to 270.

The result was announced in dead silence. Then storm of cheers came from Government ranks. The size of majority is surprising. Most people thought it would be smaller.—Reuter.

LAVAL LEAVES FOR AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris.—M. Laval left for Le Havre 'en route' to America where he will hold "conversations" with President Hoover.—Reuter.

LATER.

Le Havre.—Ile de France carrying M. Laval has sailed.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Though some of the Indian Delegates are spending week-end in the country and some British delegates in respective constituencies, Gandhiji has decided to stay in London with a view to explore fresh methods of bringing about a communal settlement. He told me:: "I am desperate in solving his knotty probleme because we cannot allow it to shame us."

He thereefore, I undeestand postponed his important conversations with British Indian leaders on the constitutional issue fixed for to-day and instead is conversing with Muslim delegates.

GANDHI MEETS MUSLIM DELEGATES.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi met Muslim delegation at the Ritz Hotel at 2 p.m.

It is understood that the question of arbitration was discussed in all its aspects but no definite expression of opinion was given.

Mahatma Gandhi remained until 4-45 p.m. when he was compelled to leave owing to private meeting at the India Office.

On his departing Mahatma Gandhi told Reuter that he had nothing to say but all was hopeful.—Reuter.

WAHABIS TO ATTACK TRANS-JORDAN.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Jerusalem.—Twenty thousand Wahabis are preparing for an attack on the British Mandated Territory of Trans-Jordan, according to unconfirmed reports.

The Jerusalem papers quote statement emanating from the Cairo newspaper, that King Feisal of Iraq has warned his brother Emir Abdullah of Trans-Jordan of the forthcoming invasion. This follows the publication of a report that the ex-Caliph, Abdel Mejid, will be shortly coming to Jerusalem to be proclaimed as Caliph.—Reuter.

NEXT YEAR'S OLYMPIC GAMES

No French Participation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, October 16.

Paris.—The French Olympic Committee has confirmed the decision not to countenance French participation in the Olympic Games of 1932 unless Government makes requisite grants for it.—Reuter.

DR. WHYMANT TO RETURN TO INDIA.

BOMBAY, Oct. 16.

Dr. Whymant, editor of the "Indian Nation," Patna, who is 'en-route' to England, wires to the Associated Press as follows:—

"I have not resigned, but am going home on medical advice and am returning in December or January."—A.P.

THE CAPITOL

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NOTICE:

Special omnibuses on Saturdays & Sundays will start from Colaba Station at 5-30 & 5-40 P.M. and again at 9 and 9-10 P.M. for Pathe Cinema along Hornby Road and Girgaon route. Busses also wait daily at Pathe Cinema after 6-30 & 10 P.M. performances for the convenience of Colaba residents.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931.

"THE WHITE GARRISON"

In an illuminating article on the Indian question in "Reynold's Illustrated News" Mr. H. N. Brailsford rightly emphasises the point that the vital question in the Government of India is finance. It is the "central issue", he says, because "the cure of village poverty turns upon it." He then shows the terrible extent of Indian poverty, how he has himself seen farm labourers toiling for 2d. a day and going without any work for four months in the year, and how he had seen villages where "no child ever tasted a drop of milk". About the people in general he says: "They never eat a satisfactory meal, and they look like it. Fifty millions of them are down every year with malaria." Yet, he notes with sorrow, the Indian Government "spends only 8 per cent. of the revenue, central and provincial, on education, health and all the social services together, while 26 per cent. goes to the Army". He proceeds to say: "We are in effect quartering our white troops on villages so poor that they ought to be wholly exempt from taxation. Unless we reduce the cost of the white garrison, and the expensive white Civil Service, little more can be done to organise and educate the villagers to escape from their poverty." Then he comes to the very core of his argument and observes: The white army is, of course, an insurance against a second Indian Mutiny. That danger vanishes if we really mean to grant self-government. The reduction of the army must be the first step if we mean to ease Indian poverty and end Indian discontent." Mr. Brailsford has in these words told the simple truth in plain terms. The British Government knows the truth, but still seems ill-disposed to set things right.

That the "white garrison" is quartered on the famished people of India more in the interests of Britain than of India and that the Army expenditure has practically bled India white and is still bleeding her are propositions on which there are no differences of opinion in India. What a fine time the white Army officers are having in India at the expense of the half-starved Indian ryot was very graphically explained some days ago by a retired Army officer, Mr. A. Osburn by name in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian". We then published a brief cable report of the Officer's article and we publish the full text of it to-day on another page. In view of the reported views of Sir Samuel Hoare and Major General Muspratt that there is little scope left now for any further reduction in the Army expenditure that article deserves to be carefully read and noted by every Indian. Mr. Osburn wonders how it is possible for even junior Army Officers in India without private means, to make triennial trips to Britain travelling second class. Of his own experience in India, several years ago this candid ex-Officer says: "On the rate of pay which I then received and which we all grumbled at because every other official Englishman in India seemed to be getting still more, (it has since been largely increased) I kept seven servants and always one pony, sometimes two, and was a regular supporter of the cock-tail bar." As for work—he was a junior officer with limited leisure—"In my first three years in India, I obtained eleven months' leave on full pay... ...and also had many uncounted spells of "short leave' varying from forty-eight hours to ten days on the average. Then I worked in India on every third day, and then usually, not more than four or five hours, often much less... ... And my seniors were indulgent enough to accuse me of hard working" He finally comes to the striking conclusion that "the Indian is rather in the position of a half-starved peasant who is compelled to pay the salaries of a large and arrogant but efficient staff of footmen who, though they may keep some parts of his shabby dwelling in good order, compel him to go without a portion of each meal in order to pay for their salaries and pensions and frequent trips to England." It is no wonder that army "experts" almost unanimously declare that there cannot be further retrenchment in the Army and that military Officers would not care to take orders from Indian Ministers Evidently they believe that the "half-starved peasants" will indefinitely allow themselves to be fleeced.

We have no desire to create or anticipate sensations. But the informal conference between certain leaders and Sir Samuel Hoare, if the report thereof is accurate, is a serious development and may conceivably wreck the R. T. Conference on the Army issue. Or if an open wreck is to be avoided, the Government might allow the Conference to pass any vague resolution it likes about the Army, the Government being of course free to take any action it likes on that question. Indeed, Sir Samuel has left precious little for negotiations at the Conference by his insolent assertion, assuming that he has been correctly reported, that "the British Army would take orders only from the British Government and British Officers and not from any Indian Ministers so long as they remained in India". Gandhiji patiently listened to such truculent challenge only because—like the Mahatma that he is—he does not want to embarrass the Government in the midst of the General Elections when the Ministers are pre-occupied. We know, even apart from his assurance, that after the Elections he will not let the British Government have the last word on the Army question or on the wider question of Indian Swaraj.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

Should the people of any province in India specially encourage even at a sacrifice the industries of their own province as against those of other Indian provinces? That poser-like question came into some prominence a few weeks ago when Acharya P. C. Ray deplored the decay of Bengali trade and industries and the consequent growth of unemployment among the youth of Bengal. Acharya Ray is reported to have said on the occasion: "I believe in such a thing as local patriotism. Everyone should religiously make it a point of patronising Bengali goods even at a sacrifice. This is the only way to prevent the Bengalis from being wiped out of existence." We feel that the position taken up by the Acharya is generally sound though some particular remarks he is reported to have made about non-Bengali traders in Bengal seem to be tinged with prejudice. He is only applying to the province of his birth the general principle of Swadeshi, which principle is akin to that of special responsibilities to one's neighbourhood. Even if a village, let alone a vast province, needs for its sustenance a particular craft and if that craft is capable of being developed in the village, it is the duty of the people of the village to foster the craft with special pains. But all this that we have said about the general correctness of the theory of local patriotism is subject to the now all-important consideration that, at a time when the Indian nation is actually fighting for national industries and national freedom, local patriotisms should be encouraged with great caution so as in no way to prejudice national patriotism.

JUST GRIEVANCE

The Bombay Municipal Corporation passed at its Thursday's meeting Mr. Talpade's resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner "to state what he proposes to do to improve the situation in regard to Municipal cases in the Courts of the local Magistracy." The debate on the motion revealed the scandalous delays to which such cases are subject, owing to the lapse in the old practice of every magistrate assigning a certain day for trying these cases. As Mr. Kirpalani explained to the members of the Corporation "the result was that Municipal officers had to attend court at 11 a.m., stay there the whole day and at times return in the evening without any of their cases being heard." The Government owe it to the ratepayers of Bombay to make arrangements for securing speedy disposal of these municipal cases. It is not only the Municipal officers who suffer at present. The witnesses and the accused have also cause to complain of the inordinate delay in disposal. In the public interest Government must either appoint a separate magistrate for such cases, as in Calcutta, or they must see that each magistrate assigns a fixed portion of some of the working days for trial of these cases.

Trifles.

A correspondent who has been reading—I sympathise with his misfortune—the London "Daily Mail" especially Percival Phillip's cables from Bombay, wants to know the colour of P. P.'s journalism.

I am a little colour blind. For reliable and authentic opinion, therefore, I would rather refer my correspondent to the experts at Bori Bunder.

Personally, I regard it as pure "White." But, as I say, for expert opinion . . . . . .

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The sensation that has been caused in Palestine over reports about the ex-Sultan's visit to Palestine and the Khilafat is too bad, utterly too bad. But there is absolutely no ground for pessimism. It is expected that in the course of his next "Muslim" speech to his friends and admirers in England, Mr. Shaukat Ali will be heard to gabble, somewhat incoherently, that in return for a Muslim policy (Lord Lloyd, ex-High Commissioner of Egypt: Hear, Hear) he will take energetic steps to change the sensation in Palestine into enthusiasm. (Loud applause led by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lords Brentford and Buckmaster).

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Meanwhile the Mufti-Khana at Bori Bunder has promptly decided to attend to the spiritual peace and solace of its loyal flock—Mr. Shaukatali and the "orthodox" (y. gods!) Muslims.

And here is the mandatory Fatwa: "The attempt now is to proclaim a new Khalifa for the whole of the Muslim world, even though the holder of the title may not have any temporal powers, the underlying idea being to show to the world the spiritual unity of the Muslims irrespective of their political allegiance."

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I am glad that the exact specifications for a Khalifa have been so authoritatively laid down by the leader of the "Orthodox section of the Muslims."

But I have a humble suggestion to make to the "Evening News of India." How about proclaiming the—I mean how about having a Khalifa in India with Mr. Shaukat Ali as the Master of Ceremonies? Considering all things and what not it would be better to establish the spiritual leadership of the whole Muslim world in India.

And, yes, Muslim papers like the "Statesman" the "Times of India" and their Urdu editions will see to it that Indian Muslims do not kick as the Muslims seem to be doing (oh, how awkward!) in Palestine.

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Sir Samuel Hoare told Gandhiji that the British troops will not take orders from Indian ministers.

Their's is not to do and die.

Their's but to—(censored by the Editor. And yet it was my first attempt).

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According to a report appearing in a Calcutta paper, Mrs. Naidu is alleged to have said. "I am a firm and determined believer in the 'inadvisability' of all women-hood." "For once in my life," I said to myself, "I cannot understand this maxim of the lady of the Taj. You may say it is a printers's devil; but how to exorcise it?"

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As I was exercising my mind over this puzzle, the favourite dictum of my political science professor came to my mind. Explaining Austin's theory of sovereignty, he used to say: "Like Indian woman, sovereignty is unitary, indivisible and inalienable."

Then light dawned on me all of a sudden.

The Printer's Devil is really a dear Angel.

THE PAREL SCULPTURES.

THEIR ART, AGE AND THEME.

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Are the sculptures discovered, this week, at Parel a reminder from mother Earth to the city's conscience? For, that is the process, theme and aim of the "Vidyeswaras" who, hitherto dust-encrusted, have now emerged into light. They are the medium through which beings pass towards higher stages of evolution. Why do I call the carved figures "Vidyeswaras"? I must explain, give reasons. For, the art of Indian sculpture is a domain of Indian art that has been, to use a mild term, inadequately surveyed and still more inadequately studied. Only recently, the "general aesthetic discourse" which assigns comprehensive sweep and significance to "schools" is beginning to be questioned and even disowned.

THE COMPOSITION.

Let me, therefore, describe as I saw them, first the general lines of the composition of the figures. They have been carved out of a slab of stone nearly fourteen feet high. The figures are arranged, if one could so compare, like a spreading palm tree. The vertical trunk line is composed of three figures; the horizontal line of the branches constitutes six figures, three on each side. At the first glance, the first dominant trunk figure and the figures which branch out of it recalled the identity of composition of the "Ekpada Trimurti" at Jambukeshwar, Sri Rangam and of a similar composition at Tiruvorriur. The theme is commonly seen on temple pillars in the South.

"THE VIDYESWARAS."

But the branching figures do not indicate, under the present conditions, covered as they have been with flowers, rice and "kumkum", clear marks of either Brahma or Vishnu, essential for their identification with the "Ekpada Trimurti". Another factor which discounts the first thought is that the present vertical figure is not standing with one leg only on the "Padmapitha", a condition believed to be necessary for "Ekpada" images. If the composition is not "Ekpada", if it is not "Trimurti", what is it? It is the genus of which "Ekpada Trimurti" is, apparently, a species. It is an interpretation of the "Vidyeswaras" whose encrusted ignorance is shattered by Siva during the "Sanhar" mood and are given new bodies, action new regions and scope as well as new faculties of perception and appreciation for enabling them to help those lower than them to pass towards the higher stages of evolution. These "Vidyeswaras" are eight in number.

THE SHATTERING SIVA.

Let us examine the top-most vertical figure. Its ten arms carrying the weapons of war associated with Siva obviously indicate Siva in his mood of destruction. If we look down from this point of view, we find the eight "Vidyeswaras" evolved by the action, six horizontally and, vertically, two straight underneath Siva. Another feature which confirms this inference is the fact that four of the figures emerging on the sides are higher than the waist and with a raised leg distinguishing a feature of emerging "Vidyeswaras" in sculptural representation. It may be recalled that "Vidyeswaras" attend the wedding of Siva and Parvati and are also eight in number.

UNLIKE ELEPHANTA.

They are unlike the "Trimurti" at Elephanta. For, the uniformity of objects and of the "mudras", except the slight variation in one of the figures of the unostentatious ornaments and the uniformity, more or less, of expression as well as the different character of the composition is distinct from the three-fold aspect of Mahesh at Elephanta. The artist who designed the Parel sculptures designed a uniform expression different from that of the Mahesh at Elephanta. The difference was due to the difference in conception of the different images at Parel, not to the difference in artistic skill or method.

THE PROBABLE PERIOD.

They reveal, it seems, their affinity with the Elephanta sculptures by similar traits of modelling technique. They would thus be entitled to be assigned the same date. But their greater resemblance both in sculptural traits, drapery and their tentative composite grouping with the sculptures at

(Continued on page 10).

THE OLYMPIAN FARCE.

INEFFECTUAL COMMITTEES & CUT FREE POLICE & JAILS

(By STATISTICUS.)

From the latest news available from Poona, the provincial Olympians would seem to have kept up the distinguished tradition of shunting their pompously-designated committees into futility and the much-talked about Retrenchment Committee, compiling its findings under the expert eye of C. H. Bristow, Esquire, I.C.S., has had its inevitable 'kismet' duly measured out for it.

THE EXPLODED PROPHET.

The Committee's elaborate report regarding the scheme of salary-cut applicable to Government employees may as well never have been written as its provisions in regard to what is known as a graduated scale in salary cut have proved as effectual as the still-born usually do. Memory may well evoke the suave, patronizing almost heroic gestures of gallants like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Jr., that promised the lower-paid strata of the Government employees some hope. The poor devil of a half-straved clerk who sweated the whole month in the funereal surroundings of grey files and dust to earn the salary of Rs. 60|- at the end of it was told that he would not be classed with the Hon. Member in such-and-such department and axed along with him. Of course, it was quite absurd to place the creature suffering from malnutrition with the departmental war-lord worth Rs. 60,000 p.a. Sir Cowasji poohpoohed the suggestion; he spoke for commonsense; he believed in justice and sense of proportion in any scheme of salary-cut that might be introduced.

CUT-FREE TURNKEYS.

That was before Sir George Schuster made his prodigious Assembly speech: and, to-day, Sir Cowasji stands as a discredited and too-optimistic prophet when the inexorable 10 per cent cut all round appears to have actually arrived. It has come with the proverbial blindness of high and irreprochable justice and the callousness of worldly misfortune. No, a 'proviso' must be added:—The Fate-like impartiality squints in favour of the Police and Jail Departments and the uniformed gentry forming the ranks of the 'lathi' and the cell-key have been raised to the status of the 'elite'. They are spared the ordeal of self-immolation in this hour of need and have been placed even above the high-born 'samurai' of the I.C.S., and their departmental blood-brothers, those haughty 'nabobs' who guide the destinies of the Empire. The Police and Jails could have been rewarded with a general award of D.S.O. medals or a brilliant Legion of Honour as easily created after the French model; the 10 per cent bonus even for services such as theirs was a shade too magnanimous—it is all stupid murmuring, the stale old wives' tale.

LOGIC OF DISPARITY.

The grave, just Olympians of Poona confess to seeing no difference between a fifty-rupee city, forty-rupee mofussil clerk and a senior member of the I.C.S. or the Hon. Minister. The Government of Bombay would seem to have set up the extreme Gandhi ideal of self-sacrifice for their guidance which explains how the Police and Jails earn the exemption to submit to this involuntary sacrifice. Why did they at all appoint the Vakil Committee if its recommendations were to be scrapped with such exemplary ease? the laity outside of the Government citadel may demand. What about the cost in pay, allowances and the host of expenses incurred by the creation of this Committee which the tax-payer must pay? They will clamour. The wail will prove futile. The Olympians are amenable to no logic of the kind the less-exalted humanity may employ and allow to guide the the course of their actions. Why even talk of 'standards of living' or their lowering when there are no 'standards' at all that do not soar in parasitic ease and luxury and reach the level of half starvation? We will now have to choose between 1|2 and 3|4 starvation.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lloyd George Speaks.

Mr. Lloyd George has again hit upon a happy slogan. Nothing can epitomise better or more effectively the present General Election and its implications than "Vote for Free Trade Socialist in preference to a Tariffist Tory". Mr. Lloyd George knows, as every one else does, that Liberalism is going to die. He, therefore, invites Liberals whether Liberalism should die in the arms of Socialism, which will inherit its fundamental principle, or in those of Conservatism the life-blood of which is Tariff Reform. This slogan also brings into prominence the inherent defect of the "National" Party. It is formed of a temporary alliance of "National" Liberals who just hint at the possibility of reconciling themselves to some sort of "emergency" tariff and of Conservatives who, during their recent speeches, have deliberately made a point of declaring their faith in full-pledged Protection as the "only positive" remedy for England's ills. This Union of incompatibles cannot last long. Indeed, serious troubles are bound to arise almost immediately the "National" Government—if returned to power—sets to work. Mr. MacDonald may be relied upon to be overwhelmed by the large number of his Tory following. But the so-called "Liberals" will be forced to a choice between the present compromise and a complete surrender of their principles. If the "National Liberals" reject the latter, the "National Government" will have failed within a few months if not a few weeks of returning to power. The Willy Wizard of Wales has not been slow.

Japan's Loyalty To League.

The Japanese insistence, apropos of the dispute with China, on a strict interpretation of the "Statutes governing the Constitution of the League" is admirable. Notwithstanding cynical critics—they include every one who is not deliberately prejudiced in favour of Japan—the Tokio Government's refusal to allow an American observer to attend the League discussions on the Manchurian question, shows a loyalty to the League of Nations that is touching indeed. There is, however, a certain Article XII of the Covenant of the League of Nations that runs thus:—

The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to rupture, they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council.

And Japan began, and still continues, a definitely aggressive campaign against China in Manchuria. What loyalty to the League and the Covenant to which Japan solemnly subscribed as late as 1919!

Prohibition Through Picketing.

The current number of "Abkari," the quarterly organ of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association of London, bears handsome testimony to the progress of prohibition in India under the auspices of the Congress and with the aid of peaceful picketing. "Remarkable evidence", says the magazine, "has been forthcoming during the last few months, especially in Southern India of the tenacity with which the people adhere to their prohibition ideals .....There is hardly a town or village in the Madras Presidency where organised efforts have not been made to reduce the consumption of liquor". As regards the validity of picketing, which some Europeans in India pretend to doubt, "Abkari" says: "Under the terms of the Irwin Gandhi Agreement the peaceful picketing of drink shops was recognised as legitimate, and the sanction thus obtained has been widely used in many parts of the country". To this we would only add that peaceful picketing is legitimate even apart from the Pact and will be continued, as and when necessary, even if the Pact comes to be rescinded.

FORTHCOMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE ISSUE BEFORE B. P. C. C.

(By OUR CIVIC CORRESPONDENT).

Since I wrote last on the question of ensuing Municipal elections things are moving pretty fast in various directions and in its own interests the local Congress will be compelled to decide its policy one way or the other. There is a special meeting of the B.P.C.C. to-day to reconsider the decision of the Committee taken a few days back and it is expected that this time at least the committee will finally dispose of the issue in a manner that will leave no scope for any misunderstanding.

VOTE-CATCHING TACTICS.

The wavering attitude of the Congress during the last few days has been sufficiently exploited by the candidates belonging to various groups. Some of them have already started a cry that the Congress is going either to boycott or ignore the elections in view of the political situation developing in England at the R.T.C. thereby leaving it to the Nationalists to run the Municipal Elections. Private cards of candidates begging all the votes from voters are being freely distributed and promises of votes collected even from now. Associations that never functioned after the last elections, are now given new life in the interests of either voters or tenants. All sorts of glib promises, to name only a few, reduction in rents, cutting down the taxation, opening new schools where schools do not exist at present, improvements in sanitation, etc., are being given to catch more votes. I was surprised when a voter told me about the novel method of canvassing started by a candidate. "Look here," said the candidate, "things are moving fast at the R.T.C and very soon there will be another and more terrible fight in the country. If you elect Congressmen to-day, they will leave the Corporation and run away to the jails and the result will be that the civic interests will suffer. Congressmen are good in other ways but not as Municipal Corporators. You should, therefore, vote for candidates who, while having sympathy for the Congress, do not run the risk of going to jail." I understand that the decision of the local Congress not to run official candidates has been well received by the Nationalists and pseudo-Nationalists. In fact, some of them are secretly trying to encourage the view taken by some of the members of the Congress. When the Congress withdraws its official ticket these Nationalists can pass off as genuine Congress candidates. The rumour is widespread that relying on the Congress decision to the contrary, certain corporators were thinking of starting a party in whose name they wanted to run the elections. I was surprised to read one interesting manifesto of a Nationalist candidate. This candidate had completely disappeared from the scene when the fight was going on. Now he comes forward before his voters and describes himself as a patriot who had done all that was expected of him during the struggle. He was a member of this or that committee; he had the courage to join this or that procession although in doing so he was running the risk of a lathi charge; he stood for this and he stood for that, etc. These are some of the methods how the election propaganda is being carried on in the city, while the Congress is wavering between extremes of uncertainty. I had a talk with very many members of the B.P.C.C. and they all seem to be agreed on one point, that whatever might be the final decision, it must be arrived at without any loss of time so that the non-descripts and other candidates may not exploit the silence on the part of the Congress.

FACE THE ISSUE.

As I explained in my last article the local Congress has got to decide between two remedies none of which is likely to satisfy all interests concerned. The line of least resistance in keeping with the influence and the prestige of the Congress is the only way out of a difficult and delicate situation. The policy of "laisseze faire" at this stage after all that the Congress has done in this connection will be like throwing a challenge and then running away. Congress must summon the necessary courage which the situation demands and face the issue boldly and squarely.

If the Congress decides to run the elections by nominating official candidates, it must immediately proceed with the nominations so that the names of these candidates might remain before the eyes of the voters for a long time. Even risking the possibility of a minority, the nominations ought to be made from among the genuine Congressmen who would always keep the country's interests even above civic interests. What is urgently wanted in the Corporation at the present moment is the overhauling of the old machinery and the substitution in its place of a new machinery which will be in keeping with the changed times. Piecemeal reforms of this or that kind can, certainly, wait for some time till the House is set in order. This overhauling cannot be done by people who are afraid of going out of the rut in which circumstances have placed them. A strong and determined minority with sufficient party-discipline will do a lot in this direction. In case the official ticket is decided upon, Congress ought to stiffen the pledge. The present pledge makes it possible for anybody and everybody to sign it without much bother about principles. The great principle that prevails upon every candidate in these days of elections is how to get in under the present pledge, even if the Congress ticket is refused a candidate can still fight the election on some other ticket. It is suggested by some Congressmen that a proviso ought to be added to the present pledge that in case the Congress ticket is refused the signatory to the pledge shall not contest the election on any other ticket. They estimate that the difficulties of selection in the way of the Congress will be minimised if this proviso is added.

LEAVE IT TO THE PRESIDENT.

Then comes the most difficult question and that is of the selection. Whatever method is devised for the same, it is bound to result in heart-burning and bickerings. General satisfaction in this respect is an utter impossibility. What I would recommend is that the whole question of selection should be left to one man. Who else could be that one man but the President of the B.P.C.C.? He is trusted by all and his experience of Municipal elections will help him in selecting the best candidates. This would smack of a dictatorship, but even that is better than a committee of selec-chaos and endless fight.

But, if on the contrary, the Committee decides not to run official candidates and yet to carry on propaganda generally for the Congress, as has been decided upon by the Council of the Committee, precaution will have to be taken to prevent the situation being exploited by interested persons. The propaganda ought to be ceaseless and it must guide the judgment of the public. There will be the danger of all sorts of persons styling themselves as Congressmen, but against that the remedy lies in vigorous propaganda. Even among Congressmen voters should be asked to give preference to genuine Congressmen who have never betrayed the confidence of the Congress and who have stood by it in the hour of need. There is no third method of meeting the situation. Would the B.P.C.C. rise to the full height of its war reputation and face the issue boldly and courageously?

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PETITION SIGNED THROUGH PRESSURE ?

Sjt Desai On Khatedars' Complaints

BARDOLI, Oct. 15.

The examination of witnesses from Rayan and Motofaloo villages having been finished yesterday, witnesses from the village of Timbuwa were examined to-day by the Congress counsel Mr. B. J. Desai.

The Khatedar witnesses in the course of their evidence stated that revenue officers had come to the villages with a party of police and threatened them with attachments if they failed to pay up their arrears. They further alleged that the police did not allow the cattle to go out for grazing.

Mr. Gordon, the Enquiry Officer on the request of Mr. B. J. Desai has agreed not to hold any enquiry on Saturday as the latter wanted to go down to Bombay just for a day.

KHATEDARS' DIFFICULTIES.

On Tuesday last Mr. Gordon had raised the question whether the complaint of the Khatedars of the village of Khoj was in order, as they had not filed any complaint till the 13th instant. The Government pleader stated that the 12th being the last day for filing complaints, complaints of the Khatedars of Khoj village should not be admitted.

Mr. Desai after pointing out the difficulties which the Khatedars experienced in filing normal complaints asked for a short adjournment of the question so as to enable him to honourably satisfy himself with written complaints from the Khatedars (who it was alleged had withdrawn their complaints by sending a petition to the Enquiry Officer on the opening day.) The Enquiry Officer accordingly gave Mr. Desai 48 hours' time to file formal written complaints on behalf of the Khatedars of Khoj village.

WHO SIGNED THE PETITION?

The Congress Committee thereupon set to work and produced four Khatedars before Mr. Desai yesterday, who gave their statements relating to the circumstances under which the petition sent to the Enquiry Officer came to be signed. They in substance stated that between midnight and early morning on the 2nd instant, the Patel of the village accompanied by one Mr. Natha Hari, who was till then in police custody on a charge of criminal offence and was released only on the day in question, went to the police of Khoj village and entreated the villagers to sign the prepared petition, as there was no other way of saving himself from a long term of imprisonment. After a good deal of hesitation the petition was signed by several people of the village through pressure and under influence brought to bear upon them. Of the four Khatedars, two stated they had not signed the petition, but they were informed that their respective sons had been induced to sign the same. All of them repudiated their alleged signatures in the petition and desired that their complaints should be enquired into.

THEIR FORMAL COMPLAINTS.

Mr. Desai mentioned this matter yesterday and submitted that there had been some misapprehension as to the complaints relating to Khoj village. Five other khatedars who had submitted their statements to the Congress Committee relating to their own complaints had not signed the petition and therefore, Mr. Desai submitted, there was no necessity to drop the enquiry into the complaints of the village of Khoj. Mr. Desai added he had a list of nine Khatedars with formal complaints. Their complaints were thereupon taken on the file.

Mr. Desai further stated that the four khatedars who had made statements were present outside the court and were willing to confirm their statements on oath if necessary. The Enquiry Officer called all the four khatedars during the interval and put several questions to them in private and after satisfying himself about the nature of the complaints decided to take them up after finishing with the complaints of Pardi village.—A.P.

"YOU ARE A RACE OF EXPLOITERS".

(Continued from page 1.)

was inconsistent in telling the Dandi headman and policemen to resign from service despite their vows to Government and at the same time when the Gurkha soldiers refused to shoot down Congress men "you did not work for their release. This is Mahatma Gandhi" said the student. He is most contradictory. "And", amidst general laughter Gandhiji added, "also incompatible."

NO BOOKISH PHILOSOPHY.

Gandhiji said:—It is an interesting question, but it also shows the superfluous study of our young friend. But that cannot be upheld because this philosophy could not be studied from books. All I can say that our friend is not in possession of the facts. When I asked village headmen and policemen to resign, it is assured that Government was in the wrong. There is no such thing as vow to do wrong because Government asked you to do it. It is like the previous vow of determination of a man or woman to smoke 50 cigars or two bottles of whisky per day and before he takes his meal he must take one human life. (Laughter). It is open to the headman or policemen to leave that service It is his bounden duty to do so and that is what I understook to do. These men were doing violent injustice to their country as well as themselves Some believed me and left the service without caring for the consequences, without any murmur. Many of them did suffer grievously for the offences they might have committed according to Law; but theirs was a meritorious act, a patriotic act to do like that.

GARWALI INCIDENT.

I now leave the village headmen and Dandi policemen and go to the Punjab. The Garwali soldiers received orders from their superiors. I have never condemned that as an act of violence. That too was a patriotic act. They got imprisonment which was worse. It was breach of discipline and some of them were sentenced under Martial Law. While I admire them for having refused to shoot their countrymen and still suffering, I shall have to ask for mercy which, as a Civil Resister, I cannot do.

IF CONGRESS COMES TO POWER.

If the reigns of Government were given in charge of the Congress, the Congress will discharge them to-morrow. As there is no law in the reason, there is no contradiction. He who knows the whole history can fling in my face the whole settlement. They did so. Some countrymen thoughtlessly asked me to get these men discharged. But I said 'No.' It was no part of the Congress campaign that such soldiers should commit breach of discipline. The Congress had issued no such instructions. They were not civil resisters and remember every patriotic man is not a civil resister necessarily, nor every civil resister is a patriotic man.

Gandhiji then asked the questioner: "Is is not clear?"

And the young enthusiast said: "Clear."

WHY HE ENTERED POLITICS.

As a Russian stepped to put the second question the audience felt they will get a delightful treat as they vainly anticipated a controversial question. But all that he said was that because Gandhiji was a religious man he could not come to an agreement on communal issue due to a sacrosanct feeling of keeping promises.

Amidst great laughter Gandhiji interrupted him saying: "Oh, I understand your question. You want to suggest that I should make a promise and break it." (Continuous laughter). As he said "Yes," Gandhiji said, "It is very good definition of politicians." (Laughter). "I can now tell you why I entered into politics. I entered politics to free politics from the reproach. As a rule the politician is free from any law suit But I thought that would not do. Politics like a snake coil, surrounds, crushes you and seeing that, I am in the midst of it to realise my helpless plight.

A WRONG DEDUCTION.

I endeavour to control politics. I am supposed to be managing somehow or other the largest organisation of the world, the Indian National Congress. It represents to-day millions of human beings who respond to its call. If the Congress really and truly carries out the political work on non-violence and truth, politician will come to the conclusion that it is not necessary to make false promises and politics becomes corrupted when you resort to any means. Because some religious men are bad it is wrong deduction to say that religion is bad. That is hopelessly a false position to take and because politicians resort to ways that are crooked it is wrong to say that politics cannot be improved.

LEAVE RESULTS TO GOD.

Mr. Keir Hardie felt out of fatigue that the House of Commons was not a good place for a true Christian because the majority of the House were bad: but that is wrong. We must stand up for forlorn causes and we will be wholly justified in being in the House of Commons for fighting for them. It is not given to human beings to command success, but it is given to every one of to command effort. At the same time do not forget it is arrogance to pretend to do everything by your own effort alone because you cannot bend even a blade of grass. Before you do that, your hand may become paralysed as life is so uncertain. We are at the mercy of God. We should give up all ambition. Be truthful at any cost and make efforts, and leave the results to God.

"I AM EXPERT AT STRIKES".

In answering an English student of socialism on his difficulty that no passive resistance was good for strikers whose strikes failed because of starvation and poverty, Gandhiji said: "This is truly an embarrassing question. It is presumptuous for me to present a remedy. I am a perfect stranger in this country not knowing her circumstances. But as we are fellow students we can have exchange of views. I shall place my own views. I assure you, your distress distresses me too. If God gave me courage to put an end to it, I would willingly do it. Well, I have conducted strikes. I claim for myself that I am an expert in conducting strikes fairly successfully. (Prolonged cheers).

EXAMPLE OF MILLOWNER'S DAUGHTER.

But one indispensible condition was that strikers must not live on charity but they should live on their labour. Among those who advised them to strike and led them into it was a millowners' daughter who worked with them in carrying sand for building which the strikers built for a Municipality. On another occasion I was in jail but my people gave the strikers enough work in hand-spinning and weaving and paid them wages for the work more than what they got in the market. They worked for eight hours worthy of getting enough to live. But the situation in London where there is a well organised society, it is difficult. But we are bound to surmount the difficulty because only when there is a will there is a way. Be ready and prepare not to live on charity. Find out ways and means.

GO BACK TO VILLAGES.

To Englishmen who are conferring with me on this issue, I say; break up the highly organised industrialisation. Go back to the villages. You have to revolutionise your conception of life. Your standard of life is artificial, incapable of sustaining for long. The modern civilisation is a toy. You are increasing your standard of life. The more a man wants the more he becomes debased and breaks under. I know of a man who was noble and patriotic but because of his greed when he earned a million rupees I did not congratulate him but I sent him condolences. But later in life, he lost all, could not see any one ultimately, drank a bowl of poison. Alas! such a noble good friend is lost to-day due to the ever-increasing wants and in order to adopt my method you have to revise your mode of life, particularly you of the English race

RACE OF EXPLOITERS.

You are a race of exploiters (Laughter).

Your King is the King of England and the Dominions; but he is the Emperor of India. That shows the pride lying behind it. You are therefore having false liberty. You have committed a series of crimes in order to bend Indians to your will compelling them to take your commodities. No wonder you are one of the richest countries. But where did you get your money from? Not in this soil. It came from all parts of the Empire. Your people say they take interest in India. Why? Because so many people get employment there. What revolution

Congress Cabinet To Meet In Delhi.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

BARDOLI, Oct. 16.

The Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, makes the following announcement from Bardoli:—

"The dates of the Congress Working Committee meeting have had to be altered again by the President, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, to suit the convenience of the members.

He has now finally fixed the 27th of October and the following days for the meeting. The venue settled at the last meeting, viz., Delhi, remains unchanged. The Committee will accordingly meet at 12 noon on the 27th October at Dr. Ansari's residence, Daryaganj, Delhi."
—A.P.

The Federal Finance

"STATES & BRITISH INDIA SHOULD BE READY TO SHOULDER ADDITIONAL BURDEN"

Dr. Sapru Supports Gandhiji's Suggestion

LONDON, October 16.

The Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the R. T. C. adjourned till Tuesday without reaching any decision on Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion, but it was agreed that representatives of various views should meet on Monday with a view to reaching an agreement.

Dr. Sapru said that it was not fair to any party concerned that the decision on outstanding points should be left to the British Government after the Expert Committee had submitted its report. Such a course, he said, would be contrary to the terms on which the Round Table Conference had been invited to London

Mahatma Gandhi confessed that he was impenitent regarding his proposal. He suggested how the present difficulties might be overcome. He said that if the States feared that by leaving the decision to the Federal Government their fate would be entrusted to the British Indian majority, a reservation might be introduced that any decision to be binding must be carried by a two-thirds majority of the States and a similar majority on the Indian side.—Reuter.

A number of seats were vacant when the Federal Structure Sub-Committee met, owing to the absence of members for nomination to elections.

Lord Sankey apologising for this added, "All I can say is that my election is to stay with India."

The Committee then heard three States' representatives on the Finance question.

Sir Mirza Ismail approved of Mr. Gandhi's suggestion for reference back with the direction that the Sub-Committee should try to lay down general principles acceptable to States. Sir Mirza Ismail thought that the Conference did not expect every State definitely to declare that it would enter the Federation whatever the conditions, but it had right to expect that States would agree forthwith to the main outline of the scheme and certain essential principles and time, or the final decision would come when they would be asked to sign Convention.

"ANXIOUS TO AVOID DELAY".

The Chief of Sangli thought that the Sub-Committee's work was admirable. He said necessary adjustments would not prove difficult. States were anxious to avoid delay.

Sir Akbar Hydari said he had considered Mr. Gandhi's suggestion most carefully. He pointed out that the Sub-Committee had tried to produce a minimum Federal Scheme. Sir Akbar reiterated that he would not object to the starting of Federation on the basis of present revenue and expenditure without compensation or fresh burdens on either side.

PLEA FOR EXPERT COMMITTEE.

Sir Akbar pointed out that neither the States nor British Indian Provinces were prepared to accept that. There was a feeling that the Federation must have access to the new sources of taxation.

Opposing reference back to Sub-Committee, Sir A. Hydari said, that they must put into the constitution either vague general phrases or specific decisions. For the former, the Sub-Committee's Report sufficed, but an Expert Committee was essential for the latter.

Sir A. Hydari thought that several other committees would be necessary and expected that British Government would consider these reports on the basis of which a draft Bill would be prepared which would be presented to a Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, and at that stage, they might consider the picture. In any case, definite time must come for consideration of the picture at least, as far as the States were concerned.

DR. SAPRU OPTIMISTIC.

Dr. Sapru emphasised the need of paying attention to the settlement of the questions on which difference existed. He said that the report contained so many principles on which agreement had been reached, that there should be no hesitation in accepting them as the basis of Constitution. The Federal Structure Committee could discharge its responsibility only by adopting Mahatma Gandhi's suggestion or by further exchange of views, and if the latter course was adopted, he was confident that agreement would prove not far distant.

Mahatma Gandhi expressed the opinion that the matter should be approached from the view-point whether States and British India were ready to shoulder the additional burden in entering Federation or not. In either event, he thought that, there should be little difficulty in allocating revenue and expenditure between Federal Heads and those which should be allotted to Central Government or Provinces.

Mr. Gandhi admitted that there might be some difficulty if after balancing the probable revenue and expenditure, deficit was expected. But nobody expected that Federal Government, when launched into the stormy ocean or responsibility, would meet no difficulty whatsoever; hence he was convinced that the scheme should be referred back to the sub-committee, or the Federal Structure Committee itself should produce and agreed scheme.

Lord Sankey winding up, pointed out that there were some matters such as franchise, allocation of seats and Federal Finance, which had still to be straightened out. He dwelt in this connection on the value of agreement between Indians, helping Government's desire to facilitate new order of things.—Reuter's R. T. C. Special.

I would like to suggest if you follow my plan is; Revise your mode of life. Don't wait till you are compelled to do so. I have given you what is agitating in my mind. Though I wanted to go my way, you yours, you have challenged me as fellow students. So I have opened my heart.

Gandhiji had then to leave the meeting to the great disappointment of the students who had a series of questions in their pocket.

WANTED A STRONG ORGANISATION.

APPEAL TO SALARIED EMPLOYEES.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Salaried Employees' Conference, have issued the following appeal to the salaries employees:—

When the Salaried Employees' Conference met in Bombay in June last under the presidentship of Mr. S.A. Brelvi, a resolution was passed to form a strong organisation of the employees embracing all the office workers. A Committee was appointed to carry out this task. The Committee was appointed to carry out this task. The Committee met several times and has now decided to inaugurate the Association of Salaried Employees. The inauguration will take place on Sunday, the 18th inst. in the Jinnah Hall, under the presidentship of of Sjt. S.A. Brelvi.

The employees working on a salary ranging between Rs. 20 and Rs. 100 are subject to innumerable grievances. There is no security of service and people who have worked for years are thrown out on the plea of trade depression without the slightest compunction. Unemployment is steadily increasing in the city gradually, lowering their standard of living and making their services more and more insecure. In order to redress these grievances by minting them for collective bargaining a strong organisation is an immediate necessity. The Salaried Employees' Conference has given the lead in the right direction. We appeal to all the employees who stand to gain by this organisation to muster strong to make the Association a really useful institution.

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Gandhiji's Voice Is India's Voice

—:o:—

CURE OF VILLAGE POVERTY THE VITAL ISSUE ...

"We Must Reduce Cost Of The White Garrison"

MR. BRAILSFRD'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "Reynold's Illustrated Weekly":—

India, at last, has come to London, the true Indian India that squats on the ground, defies our fogs in a shawl of homespun, and intones its prayers even in a Westminister Committee-room.

The resumed Round Table Conference is vastly more picturesque because Mr. Gandhi attends it, and it is also more representative.

Last year the Princes were there, with the lawyers and the landowners; there were even two or three men who spoke gallantly for the workers of the towns a tiny minority of the whole labouring population.

With Mr. Gandhi's entry, the Indian village gains a voice. It has something to say that we have not heard before.

It can be very jolly and human, for all its saintliness. Its power lies in its appeal to the emotions of sympathy and pity, yet it can be shrewd and deliberate.

It speaks very slowly, with none of the orator's tricks, for when one hears Mr Gandhi addressing a big and excited audience, one might support that he was dictating to a typist.

His manner is strangely gentle and considerate, but there is behind it a firm will which will resist to the uttermost if the Inner Voice, which he obeys, should command him to resist.

My reading of the man is that if he is dealing with an English statesman whose sincerity and good will he trusts, he is the most reasonable of negotiators: it is when he distrusts that he tests us by putting forward some impossibly awkward demand.

The one way to come to terms with him is to be transparently honest. Is it worth while? It is, I believe, absolutely necessary.

His party, the National Congress, is incomparably the strongest force in India. The moderates are a handful of intelligent professional and business men. Mr. Gandhi alone has the masses behind him. They follow him with religious devotion.

HIS POWER.

Sixty thousand of them went to prison last year at his bidding. Whole towns would go on strike at his command; I have walked through silent streets in which no shop opened its doors, and no mill chimney smoked.

I saw whole villages deserted because the peasants were refusing the land tax, and were camping out of reach of the police. No British goods were bought; pickets closed the liquor shops, and the budget was balanced only by heavy borrowing in London.

One could not doubt the unanimity of the people, one saw it with one's eyes, for I passed through villages in which every man wore the white Gandhi cap. If we fail this autumn to come to terms with India, this resistance will start again, massive and unbreakable.

The revolt, deepened by the misery which the world-wide fall of agricultural prices has caused will broaden out till it becomes a social revolution.

COERCION CAN NEVER WIN BACK INDIA.

Let us try, then, out of the many issues which must be decided at the Round Table, to distinguish what is vital. General principles were settled at the first Conference. India is to be in future a Federation, composed of the British provinces and the States of the Indian princes. Both at the Centre (that is, in the Federal legislature) and in the Provinces responsible self-government is conceded. Indian Ministers will answer to Councils elected by Indians.

For the first time, after an interval of a century and a half, a dark-skinned Government will rule from Delhi. That means an incalculable gain in self-respect. Indians will think of themselves no longer as a conquered people, subject to a foreign yoke.

When that is said, however, some formidable exceptions have to be faced.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

In the period of transition to full self-government, which is not defined, there will be many reservations and safeguards.

The Viceroy and the Provincial Governors have heavy powers of veto over legislation. More serious still, the Federal Legislature will have full control only over part of the central Budget.

It cannot touch the expenditure on the Army, which will be placed under the Viceroy's personal control. It cannot touch the salaries of the covenanted Civil Service, which only the Home Government may "cut." It cannot touch the External Debt, nor will it have control over the currency.

Finally, foreign policy and relations with the Indian princes remain under the personal control of the Viceroy, who could, if he chose, conduct another Afghan War, or send Indian troops to China, without the consent of any Indian Parliament or Ministry.

VITAL QUESTION

Indians reckon that 85 per cent. of the central expenditure will be beyond their control.

The vital question is finance. It is for Gandhi and for every Indian who cares for the masses the central issue, because the cure of village poverty turns upon it.

Gandhi does not exaggerate when he talks of the "half-starved" millions. I have been farm labourers, grown men, working for 2 1|2d. a day, and for four months in every year there is no work to be had.

I have seen villages where no child ever tasted a drop of milk. Every man is hopelessly in debt, with interest at 37 1|2 or 75 per cent. They never eat a satisfying meal, and they look like it. Fifty millions of them are down every year with malaria. Seventy-two in every hundred cannot read.

FIRST STEP.

Yet the Indian Government spends only 8 per cent of the revenue, central and provincial, on education, health, and all the social services together, while 26 per cent. goes to the Army.

We are, in effect, quartering our white troops on villages so poor that they ought to be wholly exempt from taxation. Unless we can reduce the cost of the white grarison, and the expensive white Civil Service, little more can be done to organise and educate the villagers to escape from their poverty.

The white army is, of course, an insurance against a second Indian Mutiny. That danger vanishes if we really mean to grant self-government. The reduction of the Army must be the first step if we mean to ease Indian poverty and end Indian discontent.

How this central issue of poverty enters into other burning questions of the Constitution I shall show next week.

WHY SHOULD INDIA FOOT THE BILL

An English Official's Plain-Speaking

Arthur Osburn writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

The best answer to Mr. Raj[illegible]'s letter in your issue of the 15th is to remind him that the majority of officials in India—including British officers in the Indian and British Armies—are without private means but are able on their Indian salaries to come home to Europe for a visit every third year—that is to say, they can afford the round trip of 14,000 miles between their up-country station and Southampton and back. They usually travel second class by P. and O. or some other line; though the seniors may came first class. Many quite junior officers attached to the Indian Army make this trip even more frequently.

My own experience in India as a quite junior officer without private means may be an illustration. In my first three years in India I obtained eleven months' leave on full pay—that being the regulation amount to which I was entitled,—and also had many uncounted spells of "short leave" varying from forty-eight hours to ten days: on the average, then, I worked in India only on every third day, and then usually for not more than four or five hours, often much less. Generally I was free in the afternoons to take part in sports or to go out shooting antelops in the neighbourhood. I was neither specially extravagant nor parsimonious, and my seniors were indulgent enough to accuse me of hard-working.

On the rate of pay which I then received, and which we all grumbled at, because every other official Englishman in India seemed to be getting still more (it has since been largely increased), I kept seven servants and always one pony, sometimes two, and was a regular supporter of the cocktail bar. There were dances to go to in the evening, and one travelled about collecting Indian curios, and spent money unnecessarily in other ways. In addition I had begun to pay tailor's bill and other debts which I owed in England. Were I in India now my pay and other emoluments would be about £2,000 a year, or say, Rs. 2,000 a month; my hours of work would probably be shorter, and my periods of leave certainly longer.

As have endeavoured to point out in a book I have written on the Indian question, the Indian is rather in the position of a half-starved peasant who is compelled to pay the salaries of a large and arrogant but efficient staff of foot-men, who, though they may keep some parts of his shabby dwelling in good order, compel him to go without a portion of each mean in order to pay for their salaries and pensions and frequent trips to England. It is not the Indian's fault that his climate does not suit English children and that Indian officials feel they must send their children to expensive public schools rather than to those that are provided virtually free by the nation. The Indian has never asked either us or our children to enter India, and if the climate does not suit us we have an easy remedy. It is fairly certain, however efficient we may be, that the Indian cannot afford to pay any English official more than a thousand a year, or provide him with a pension—which will almost certainly be spent in England—of more than five hundred a year.

THE PAREL SCULPTURES.

(Continued from page 8.)

Badami and Kanheri make it more than probable that they were, in all likelihood, carved at a date during the period between 6th and 7th century immediately preceding the period of the Elephanta sculptures.

NEW AVENUES.

I have only to point out the subsidiary figures of the musicians with the flute, and with the musical instruments which look like a mandaline and a harp carved at the base of the images. Indian sculpture has been, as I said, inadequately surveyed. The art has scarcely begun to be studied. Consequently, it would be sometime before the composite images of Virat and Bali at Badami, of Buddha at Kanheri or of, say, the Parel "Vidveswaras" would be appropriately examined. But the transitory period when these images expressed the interchange of cultural conceptions between contemporary creeds of the Jains, the Buddhists, the Vaishnavas and Sivaites is a phase of evolution important alike to the students of Indian history, of art and of culture.

A PROBLEM.

The resemblance of the sculptural qualities of the Parel "Vidyeswaras" with some of the images in the Prince of Wales Museum, now assigned to the category of the "Elephanta" sculptures, makes both their date and their place of origin subject to legitimate doubts.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

October 16.

Tokiwa Maru, Itani, Kobe.

DEPARTURES.

October, 16.

Viceroy of India, Tharutu, London

Ehrenfels, Muller, Hamburg.

Havildar, Brewen, Calcutta.

LOADING.

October 16.

Steamer Tokiwa Maru for Kobe.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Viceroy of India:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer, Viceroy of India, will said to-day at about (1 p.m.) from Ballard Pier Station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S Tokiwa Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tokiwa Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Ehrenfels:—The L. Edward Ltd., steamer Ehrenfels, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hamburg with a general cargo.

S.S. Havildar:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Havildar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, October 16.

S S. Viceroy of India for London:—2 pots palma rosa oil M. Bhuta and Co.; 2 bales woollen carpets B. Mehdi 1 bale woollen carpet H. Habibulla; 1 bales woollen carpet A. Azizulla; 4 bales animal skin Imperial Bank of Persia; 86 bales animal skin H. Habibulla; 10 bales animal skin H M. Jhaffar, 18 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.; 24 bales animal skin H. A. Aminoff; 27 bale animal skin M. M. and Co

For Alexandratta:—26 bales cotton yarn A H. Diab.

For Jaffa:—8 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—900 cwt. groundnut oil cakes W. T. Suren.

S.S. Warfield for Hull:—1000 cwt. Myrabollum P. Mathradas and Co.

For Dinkirk:—125 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S.S. Ehrenfels for Hamburg:—950 cwt groundnut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.

For Ratterdom:—900 cwt. Linseed oil cakes and 500 cwt. groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.; 20 cwt. ground nut oil cakes H. Ramji and Co.

S.S. Col-De-Lana for Trieste:—55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd.

S.S. Yamagata Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd

For Shanghai:—300 bales cotton raw Vakharia and Co.; 330 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Haque Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, October 16.

S.S Garbeta, agents M. M. and Co from Osaka:—163 cases glassware; 80 cases porcelain ware.

From Shanghai:—85 bales raw silk; 1102 cases tea; 75 cases cotton yarn.

From Hongkong:—20 bags sugar 100 bags sugar candy.

From Singapore:—400 bags Sago flour; 579 bags rattans; 37 bags betelnuts; 815 pecs planks; 33 bags damar batu.

From Penang:—351 slabs tin; 18 bags nutmeg; 581 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—83 bdle gunnies; 470 cks. tallow; 129 bgs tea.

From Melbourne:—10 cases biscuits; 15 cases ale; 22 cases tallow; 60 bales wool.

From Christchurch:—168 cks tallow.

S.S. Orna agents M. M. and Co. from Bassein:—34236 bags rice.

From Rangoon:—3845 bags rice; 123 pecs teak squares: 123 pcs teak posts; 1291 pecs teak boards; 562 pecs teak decks; 62290 pecs teak scantlings.

From Tuticorin:—88 bdle hmg, 105 bales cotton yarn; 10 cases camphor; 135 bags oorid husk dust

From Cochin:—1100 bdle coir rope 302 bdle coir yarn.

S.S. Jalarashmi agents E. S. N. Co. from Calcutta:—513 tons coal 228 bags boiled rice; 180 bals. gunnies; 40 bales jute twine; 10 bales jute rope; 65 dms. dyes dry; 70 drms. mexaco tar.

From Alleppey:—514 bags cocoanuts; 150 bdle coir yarn; 107 bags dry ginger; 152 bags copra.

From Cochin:—834 bdle coir yarn; 27 bdle coir rope; 71 bags cocoanuts; 24 bags ginger.

S.S. Comorin agents M. M. and Co from Melbourne:—147 pecs gum; 147 cks. tallow; 24 cases Cnd. fruits; 404 cases jams; 202 bags peas; 220 bags dripping; 30 bales wool; 163 cases desert fruits.

From Sydney:—235 cases Cnd. fruits; 25 bales wool; 48 cks. tallow.

From Adelaide:—258 cks. tallow.

From Colombo:—36 Hfc. tea; 16 cases rubber; 10 cases butter.

MONEY MARKETS

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1/5 23/32.
D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1/5 25/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Oct. to Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32. Oct.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Nov|Decr.
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/32 January.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 351
Banks Selling T T 350
Banks Buying T T 345

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 692.
Banks buying D D 762.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 174 nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 160.

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 87 5/8

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 112 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 158 1/4

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 70.

CROSS RATES:—
New York/London 3.88 15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/6 1/2 15th inst.
London/Paris 98.33 15th inst.
London/Belgium 27.50 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 19.75 15th inst.
London/Italy 75.00 15th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £5-6-6 14th inst. £5-6-6 15th inst.
Silver London Ready 17 1/8 14th inst. 17 15th inst.
Silver London Forward 17 3/8 14th inst. 17 1/4 15th inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 3/4 14th inst. 29 1/2 15th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 5 25/32 per cent 14th inst. 5 25/32 per cent 15th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 6 5/16 per cent 14th inst. 6 5/16 per cent 15th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos 6 per cent . 6 Mos. 6 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE RIALTO

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LLOYD GEORGE—SPHINX OF THE CRISIS

:o:

What Will He Do?

Mr. Herald Laski writes in the London "Daily Herald":—

We know the opinion of every political leader in England to-dav upon the national position, and the steps taken to meet it, save in the case of Mr. Lloyd George, The sphinx of Churt guards his own secret. Save for a brief pronouncement that the nation must come first, we have no clue to what is passing in his mind. The other Liberal leaders have told us of consultation with him in the crisis; we are to assume his full acquiescence in their plans. He reads all the papers in his convalescence; he will (we all hope) be ready to take his place in the new House of Commons. But on what benches will he sit? He keeps his own counsel. The omens are inscrutable.

In February last Mr. Lloyd Geoge made one of his most striking speeches in the House of Commons. He denounced the bankers and the City in a manner that now appears prophetic.

They did not know their own business. They were a set of penguins. They pursued a policy so ignorant that he heaped contumely upon them. He told them roundly that they were ignorant and incompetent.

SAVE OR SPEND?

He predicted disastrous consequences from their methods. And what he prophesied has come to pass with an emphasis that only Mr. Keynes in England can claim to have foreseen in detail.

But the Party which Mr. Lloyd George leads is solidly arrayed behind the bankers' Government Sir Herbert Samuel and Lord Reading are the obedient instruments of their will in the Cabinet.

Liberalism under Mr. Lloyd George demanded a policy of spending; Liberalism under the bankers' Government economises with reckless panic. Mr. Lloyd George demanded, in effect, the subordination of finance to the development of industry; the bankers' Government gives us the complete sujection of industry to finance.

Mr. Lloyd George said with emphasis that the "penguins" were unworthy of public trust; his colleagues have made them the masters of the country. In their interest his colleagues have virtually suspendtd the constitutional control of public expenditure.

TO THE LEFT?

In their interest, also an axe has been laid at the root of the spending-power of the poorer sections of the nation. What secret will the sphinx of Churt reveal when he returns to the political arena?

If he goes to the Left he rumbles into fragments a Liberal Party united, for the moment, or the first time since 1916. And if he goes to the Left, what will he demand?

Labour people can never forget the grim years of the post-Armistice period. They know too well his instability of temper, the lack of relation between his words and deeds, that financial policy in the war period which added so largely to the burden of internal debt, the refusal to implement the Sankey Report. The union between him and Labour is morally unthinkable. With all his energy and eloquence there is no working-class household in England in which his name inspires confidence. Will he go to the Right? He as never cared at all deeply for the dogmas of Free Trade. His own policy over the Geddes cuts may not unfairly be equated with the attitude of the new MacDonald Government. The author of the "steel frame" speech could easily develop doubts about the Round-Table Conference. He has never been a strict Party man, and, with Mr. Churchill, he probably remains a confirmed Coalitionist at heart. One can visualise him emerging "to save the nation" from a danger as great as in wartime.

He would bring over some Liberals, at least, with him. Sir John Simon has repudiated his leadership while he looked to the Left. But if he looked to the Right?

TORY DISLIKE.

The linkages wih Mr. Churchill are clear; it is rumoured that Sir Archibald Sinclair is troubled about Free Trade; and Mr. Runciman has got far as the prohibition of luxury imports. Most of those he would shed would be the old Asquithian Liberals who have never regained their tenderness for him.

But the Tories dislike him above all Mr. Baldwin. The latter does not feel he is clever enough for Mr. Lloyd George. And what would the natural-born second raters like Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister or Sir Samuel Hoare think of the eruption of this dynamic force into their party? Would Mr. Baldwin remain leader on these terms?

Could they trust the man who in July last was attacking the "penguins" to show the right temper and, like Sir Donald Maclean, humbly prostrate himself before those "splendid men" govern the Bank of England?

FREE TO CHOOSE.

I do not see him drifting to the Tories. In the first place, he is, with all his enormous faults, a man of genius, and the Tories do not like men of genius.

In the second, at bottom Mr. Lloyd George is 'an agrarian radical' and he would not for long be comfortable in Tory company.

In the third, Mr. Lloyd George is so immeasurably abler than any of the Tory leaders, so much more sensitive to opinion, so much more eager for action, that he would dominate them or wreck within a twelve-month of joining them.

I do not think it likely that, even if he made approaches in that direction, there is much chance of his being welcomed. Are we to take Major Gwilym Lloyd George's presesce in the new Ministry, if only in a minor position, as a hostage for his father's attitude? This, again, I doubt. The queer complexion of the present Treasury bench has only a brief life before it. Party conflict will be renewed in a few months at the latest.

The Tories want a majority for their Tariff, and they will spare none of their immediate allies who choose to remain Free Trade. Mr. Lloyd George will be free then, especially in the light of his present silence, to define his attitude to the future without regard to the passionate events of the last few weeks.

He will be the one statesman without commitments, the one man whom the situation has not compelled to take a line other than that which the immediate facts seem to him to warrant. I am sure that he will enjoy his freedom.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Mr. Lloyd George is too incalculable for anyone to predict the exact chart he will follow. Yet it is worth while insisting that he is at a turning-point in his career. He has held great place; he is still one of the three or four supreme debaters in the House of Commons.

He might render a great service to England if he would put aside Party and personal ambition, and tell the nation with the frankness of one who has had his fill of office what were the full implications of his February speech.

The man who saw the importance of great social expenditure could show the folly of economies which injure some of the vital spiritual assets of the nation.

The author of the Budget of 1909 could expose the hollow pretence that the present Budget means equality of sacrifice. The protagonist of the Genoa Conference could make plain the vital import of an international control of the gold standard.

Will he do it? Has he the character to assume this task? Only the sphinx of Churt can tell.

THE PAREL SCULPTURES

Museum Official's Explanation

Mr. G.V. Acharya, Curator of the Prince of Wales Museum, who has inspected the newly discovered sculptures, at Golanji Hill, Parel, writes his first impressions and conclusions, as follows:—

I visited the place once more after the panel was washed clean and give below the description of the images as well as my notes meant to help the identification. On the rough pedestal stands a full-size figure with two hands, the left holding the water-pot and the right holding a rosary like thing. On the left of this image, there are two tiny figures of whom the lower one plays on the hard while the upper one plays on a tambourine and kartal; on the right there are three figures, the lower two playing on a fiddle and pipe respectively, and the upper one who is probably a singer holds an Ektara in his right and Kartal in the left hands. The two upper figures are very crude and appear as if they were not quite finished. From the shoulders of the central figure spring out two more figures each with two hands carrying the water-pot and the rosary. From the back of the same central figure emerges one bust having two hands carrying the water-pot and rosary and two similar figures coming out of the two shoulders of the central figure. From the neck of this second figure emerges the third figure (bust) with ten hands, five on each side. The five left hands carry a noose, a shield, a bow, a tambourine and a jar; and the five right ones carry a blowing horn, a sword, a battle-axe, a tambourine and the akshamala Each of the three central figures has the third eye in the forehead and bears the crescent moon on the Jatamukuta. They have wristlets in both the hands. The panel is 11' 3.5" in height and 6' 5" in breadth. The thickness of the pedestal is about 2 feet while at the top it is only a foot in thickness. From the fact that the two lower central figures have two hands while the third one has ten hands holding different weapons, I am tempted to believe that the third figure is the principal deity. The Jatamukuta with crescent moon on it, the third in the forehead and the difference weapons in the hands of the third figure conclusively prove that the panel is a Shaivite one. In the Buddhistic pantheon, we come across three figures, one over the other in the image known as Harihari Vahana. The idea of two figures coming out of the shoulders of the central one that is those three busts having one common lower part is found in Hindu pantheon in the image of Ekapada Trimurti. From the near proximity of the famous Buddhistic Kaneri and Karli Caves and the Brahmanical Elephanta Caves, one can safely imagine that the sculptor has tried to combine both the ideas in one panel. Besides, in S'akta worship we come across different goddesses as emerging out of one or the other of the Hindu Trinity, consisting of Brahma, Vishnu aind Shiva. But here the third (top) figure is positively male and thus S'akta scriptures are also not likely to help us. Tentatively, I am inclined to take this to be one of the various forms of Mahesha described by T. Gopinathrao in his "Elements of Hindu Iconography."

In workmanship the panel has closer affinity with the Elephanta sculptures than with those of early Chalukyan period. It is lacking, however, in the grace and symmetry of the Elephanta sculptures and, I believe, I am justified in fixing the date of this panel not earlier than the 10th century A.D. An artist friend of mine agrees with me in this conjecture about the date. During this short interval it is not possible to dive deep into the texts of Hindu Iconography and, therefore, I have put before the public my first impressions about the panel so that other scholars and experts may find it easier to co-operate in the attempt at positive identification.

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GOVERNMENT SWEARS BY PACT.

AND STILL SHIELDS OFFICIAL BREACHES

Mr. C. Rajagopalachar writes in "Young India":

It is a somewhat melancholy kind of satisfaction but at the same time quite true thaat from the faults of the present regime we can learn many a useful lesson for Swaraj, and save for ourselves a deal of error. If any official is found after a just and full enquiry to have gone wrong, there is a strong temptation to hush it up in the belief that the administration will suffer by a frank admission of the official's guilt. It is obvious that the prestige of the administration will on the whole gain and not be diminished by public censure. India's millions are but too easily governed by authority. The predominant instinct is for obedience. This is the case among all people with an ancient civilisation and a long history of ordered government. The need is all the greater for constantly emphasising the limits of authority. But what is happening in the present regime is that the limits of liberty are stressed on every possible occasion and the least possible publicity is given to infringements of the limits of authority. Officials, instead of being checked and kept within bounds, are thus encouraged to believe that they will rarely be found fault with and that even on those rare occasions they will be saved from public exposure.

In countries where law and order are but recent achievements, the state officials need protection and special treatment, but among people where obedience to organised authority is well established, it is the people that need protection, and the State officials need constant warning to keep within bounds. The following correspondence will serve to illustrate the point.

BAN ON CONGRESS.

I.

Gandhi Ashram,
Tiruchengodu, 22-7-1931.

Dear Mr. Cotton,

I heard some time ago that the Sub-Inspector of Police of Kazhugumalai (Tinnevelly District, Madras Presidency) published a proclamation declaring the Congress to be illegal within his jurisdiction. I could not believe the story and wanted details and a definite statement from responsible people. I have now received a solemn statement signed by 24 respectable merchants of the place of various castes and communities to the effect that on 27th May the police sub-inspector of the place Mr. A. S. Alwar Das, went to the Bazar of the place and addressed the merchants thus: "You shopkeeper fellows, is your head turned? Have you become so bold and impertinent as to give rice and things to Congress-Fellows? Remember the police firing in Chintamani. I shall set fire to this town likewise." After this, the said sub-inspector went round the town accompanied by a number of well known rowdies, and himself with uniform on, had the following proclamation published with beat of drum: "Congress meetings are unlawful. People are prohibited from giving lodging or food or grain or other articles to Congressmen. No one should attend meetings at which they make speeches nor should people follow them. All persons disobeying this will have to incur the penalties and trouble that will ensue." I do not believe that 24 respectable merchants would give in writing a solemn declaration to this effect if the sub-inspector had not done as alleged. The affair appeared in the press at the time and many complaints were brought to me. I therefore asked for a written statement from respectable witnesses so that I might place the matter before you.

In my humble opinion, the conduct of the sub-inspector of police is not only high-handed but shows grave lack of discipline. It was highly wrong on his part to have set aside the peace concluded between the Congress and the Government in this flagrant manner. I hope that you will take adequate notice of this official's conduct, if the facts stated by me are found by you to be correct.

I shall send you the original statement if wanted. You are aware that it is not easy to get merchants in rural parts to take the risk of making such complaints against local police officers.

I hope that this will not lead to further harassment of these people.

2. At Koilpatti, same District, I have received a list of 17 persons, almost all merchants, who were subjected to prosecution under the Town Nuisance Act and fined. It is not impossible to find technical and legal cause for prosecutions under the Town Nuisance Act for one reason or another. But the feeling in the town is that this crop of cases has come up because of the assistance rendered by the local merchants to the Congress cause and in order to terrorise them.

3. There is yet another complaint. On 30-5-31, the Divisional Officer of Koilpatti came to Kalugumalai, where there was picketing, and asked the volunteers to stand at a furlong's distance from the toddy shop. The volunteers did not agree. While they were marching back to their camp singing national songs, the Divisional Officer got furious and directed the Inspector of Police to arrest the volunteers and take them into custody to the station.

Mr. L. R. Guruswami Naidu hearing this went to Kalugumalai the some night and early in the morning sent word to the police Circle Inspector of Sankarankoil who was camping there and sought an interview. After a couple of hours the Inspector sent for Mr. Guruswami Naidu who explained that the interference of the police and the Divisional Magistrate was unwarranted as the picketing was perfectly peaceful. Mr. Naidu was offering to furnish security to let the prisoners on bail. The inspector was pretending to let them on bail. Meanwhile, the accused were taken to the local Sub-Registrar, Hon. Magistrate, and put on trial and sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment on a Sunday (31-5-31) even though the accused wanted time for defence and examination of witnesses on their side. Mr. Govindaswamier, Vakil later applied for copies of the judgment and records. But the application was returned without any endorsement. When the Vakil went in person, the Sub-Registrar said he could not grant copies because the records were sent to the Divisional Officer on an urgent letter from him. The application for copies was then presented to the Divisional Officer who said that the records had been sent to the District Magistrate. The Sub-Registrar recently informed the Vakil that the copy application had been sent to his office and that the copies would be granted on an early date as soon as the records were received from the Divisional Officer. I have only to add that on 14th July the copies had not yet been delivered.

I do not know if you consider that the 7 days' imprisonment on a charge of nuisance before an Honorary Magistrate was not an oppressive sentence even if the accused were guilty of any nuisance. But the circumstances under which, while bail was being offered, the case was proceeded with and concluded on a Sunday and thereafter the grant of copies were delayed in the manner set forth above are extremely ugly in my humble opinion. If the facts are not correct I shall gladly withdraw the language I am using. But if you find the facts to be correct, it is not merely a matter of judicial appeal but one for you to take notice of in the interests of good administration and the prestige of the judiciary.

I am enclosing herewith a true copy of a solemnly affirmed statement of Mr. L. R. Guruswamie Naidu in support of these allegations.

Yours sincerely,
C. RAJAGOPALACHAI.

C. W. E., Cotton, Esq., C.I.E.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

OFFICIAL EVASIVENESS

II

Fort, St. George,
Dated 22nd September, 1931.

Dear Sir,

Police and the Magistracy- Kazhugumalai and Koilpatty allegation againt: continuation of Mr. Williams' demiofficial No. 3747-3 Public (General) dated 8th August, 1931.

I am directed to say that the Government have investigated the allegations made in your letter of the 22nd July 1931 and are satisfied that the District authorities are doing their best to observe the terms of the Settlement of the 5th March 1931 in the face of considerable difficulties and provocative action.

I am to suggest that in future cases of alleged irregularities by subordinate officials, the persons aggrieved should, in the first instance, approach the District Magistrate concerned for redress.

Yours, Sincerely,
G. T. H., BRACKEN.
23-9-31.

M. R. Rv. C. Rajagopalachar Avl.,
Gandhi Ashram, Tiruchengodu.

PLEA FOR ACTION.

III

Gandhi Ashram,
Tiruchengodu, 25th September, 31

Dear Sir,

I enclose herein a copy of my letter addressed to the Chief Secretary on 22nd July and his reply thereto, dated 22nd September. I am so deeply disappointed by the reply of Government, that I cannot believe that His Excellency's attention had been drawn to the case, and I deem it my duty to bring it to his personal notice before concluding that we are left remedyless in a matter arising out of the Truce.

If I had hoped in any case that Government would unmistakably express their severe displeasure of the conduct of any official, I did so in the two cases contained in paragraph 1 and 3 of my letter to the late Mr. Cotton, enclosed herein. The Chief Secretary's reply dated 22nd September does not make it clear whether Government found upon investigation that the facts were different from my allegations in regard either to the Sub-Inspector's case, or the trial and sentence of the volunteers on Sunday. If the facts were not found inaccurate, as I guess from the absence of any contradiction of them in the Chief Secretary's letter, it is most disappointing that Government have not thought it fit to express their censure of the conduct of the officials concerned.

I must be forgiven for saying that the reply of Government that District authorities are doing their best to observe the terms of the Settlement in the face of considerable difficulties and provocative action is entirely beside the mark. My complaint was that the Sub-Inspector of Police published a proclamation that totally misrepresented the Government's policy and attitude towards Congress under the Settlement and aimed at misleading and terrorising the citizens. Such a misrepresentation of Government policy should at least be disowned, even if the officer was not to be censured. In the other matter, my complaint was about what I deem to be most oppressive and illegal procedure on the part of the Sub-Registrar Magistrate at the instance of the police, such as would bring discredit to the administration.

The prestige of the administration would be enhanced, not diminished, by the censure of such officials. To say in answer to all this, without contradicting the facts or alleging that they were overstated, that the District authorities have done their best is a most disappointing disposal of my complaint.

I request you to place this before His Excellency and to crave his forgiveness on my behalf for troubling him so often.

Yours, sincerely,
C. Rajagopalachar.

A. D. Crombie, Esq., I. C. S.,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Madras.

NO BREACH OF PACT.

IV.

Government House,
Ootacamund, 5th October, 1931.

Dear Mr. Rajagopalachari,

In reply to your letter of September 25th, I am directed to say that His Excellency has seen the case to which you refer and is satisfied that the District Magistrate of Tinnevelly is doing his best to observe the terms of the Pact and to set right any irregularities committed by his subordinates. His Excellency has the more reason to think so because, so far as His Excellency is aware, there have been no complaints of any breach of the Pact from Tinnevelly since June. I am to add that the Government do not propose to communicate to you any disciplinary action they may think fit to take in regard to individual officers.

Yours, sincerely,
A. D. Crombie.

National Flag In Chittoor District

In reply to representation made regarding the orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. passed in the Chitoor District, Madras Presidency, to which attention was drawn in *Young India* of September 10, the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras has written the following letter under date 5th October, 1931:

"Dear Mr. Rajagopalachari,

"I am desired by His Excellency to reply to your letters of September 1st and 14th regarding certain orders under Section 144 Cr. P.C. passed in the Chitoor District.

"As regards the orders relating to the National Flag, they have all expired. You have already been informed that it is not the intention of the Government to forbid the hoisting of the Flag unless the public tranquility is likely to be disturbed. Nor is it intended that any general order on general grounds should be passed to suspend the activities of the Congress which do not contravene the terms of the 'Pact'."

Yours, Sincerely,
A. D. Crombie"

C. R.

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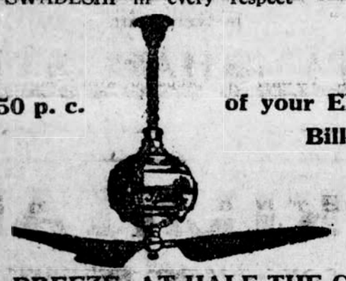

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WHAT CAN YOGA TEACH US!

SOME PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC ASPECTS.

(BY M. R. VIDYARTHI.)

For a very long time, the psycho-physiological aspect of Yoga has been neglected. The pseudo-philosophers and spiritual enthusiasts completely under-estimated the highly practical and scientific aspect of the practical Yoga mistaking intellectual observations as spiritual perfection and material indifference to mental elevation. The physical Yoga exercises were thus thrown into discredit and treated as useless and even irreligious. No attempt either at the hands of the philosophers, mystics, scientists or even research scholar was made to prove the scientific value and the practical importance of those many Yogic practices which formed a great part of the secret heritage the Yogins possessed and which has been a unique science for ages for the culture of the body, mind and soul. It was in 1918 that the pioneer work of putting practical Yoga to scientific test was undertaken by Shri Yogendra in Bombay and a large number of patients and students were treated with the Yogic exercises. The results obtained were very satisfactoryand it encouraged Shri Yogendra to conduct work of similar nature in America. His scientific experience on this subject is now availed to us ("Yoga Personal Hygiene," Post Box 481 Rs. 10/-) and the evidence he has collected in favour of the various Yoga practices certainly impress us with the vast amount of practical and scientific merit the simple Yogic exercises possess.

Shri Yogendra, author of Scientific Yoga Series.

From his very valuable work, we are able to gather that apart from the many spiritual claims, the system of Yoga has a complete code of biological living what we in our modern term call "hygienic." Further that the use of these exercises is not restricted to a few chosen ones but that the same could be easily followed by laymen to great advantage. That many of the Yoga exercises are very simple and have great physiological value. Yoga can help one to acquire a healthy body and mind through the observance of its exercises and thus gradually gain control over the many involuntary functions of the body and unconscious activities of the mind. What the modern health-teachers and psycho-analysts preach us to-day with regard to exercise, food, rest and general care of the body, and the control of the activities of the mind for sublimation and intellectual perfection respectively seem to be nothing short of "old wines in the new bottles." That these things should have been known to the Yogins remained unsuspected until recently the clinical and laboratory tests have thrown some light upon the practical aspect of Yoga.

Shri Yogendra in his work has offered, besides practical measures of everyday-importance, some valuable suggestions regarding the diaphragm, the pressure-changes during Yogic breathing, the possibilities of nervous control of the entire being, a new interpretation of the sex-hygiene and a treatment of Yogic physiology which is sure to lead to further investigations at the hands of more competent scientists. That the knowledge which will establish direct or indirect relationship between the physical and the psychic and the psychic and the spiritual phenomena will be of extreme importance in solving the problems of life at this present stage of scientific development is hardly to be denied. The Yogins claim to have know this, and it is upto the modern scientific student to prove its validity in the light of recent developments.

JALGAON TONGA STRIKE CALLED OFF

JALGAON, Oct. 13.
(By Mail.)

The Tongawallas of Jalgaon have called off their strike and have resumed plyin their Conveyances for hire. It will be remembered that the tongawallas of this place had gone on strike alleging certain grievances connected with competition by motor taxis plying for hire in the city limits. The strike continued for about a week. The district authorities were reluctant to impose any conditions on the taxis plying for hire within the city limits as was demanded by the tongawallas on the refusal of which they had gone on strike. The tongawallas also tried to enlist public sympathy for their cause.—A. P.

Without interfering with the rights of the taxi owners the district authorities, it is understood, have now ordered that henceforth the tongas and the taxis should stop for hire on their own separate stands and that none of them should go and wait for getting the hire on the stand of the other.

On this settlement the tangawallas have resumed. In the days of the strike the motor taxis did a lot of business. By the present order of the authorities the tongawalls however, hope to do better business their stand in the heart of the city.—A. P.

MEMON CONFERENCE.

SUCCESSFUL SESSION.

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Oct. 13.

The Memon Conference is now at an end and has been a success. About 4,000 to 5,000 Memons from different parts attended this session. It passed many important resolutions for the social as well as the economic uplift of the community. The most important item in the whole agenda was of "Memons' Employment." Measures were proposed to remove unemployment and to increase the literacy of the community.

It is a very rare incident in Kathiawar that a minority community like this can hold such a well-represented conference. The courage and enterprise of the youth and the support of the elders made this possible.

KEEP READY FOR COMING STRUGGLE.

ADVICE OF SETH GOVINDAS.

(From a Correspondent.)
SAHARANPUR, Oct. 13.

Seth Govindas, who had come here on personal work, was given a rousing reception. An open air public meeting was held last night in his honour. Lalla Phoolchand Chawhan, President, District Congress Committee, was in the chair.

Lala Banumal, Secretary, District Committee while introducing Seth Govindas, paid a glowing tribute to his great sacrifices and the work which he has done in C. P. Seth Govindas dwelt at length on the present political situation, and exhorted his audience to keep themselves ready for the coming struggle for freedom, which he said would commence soon; if Government did not give substance of independence to Mahatma Gandhi. It would be such a non-violent war as it would be unprecedented in the history of the world.

Maulana Mazrul Nabi, another Secretary of District Congress Committee thanked Sethji for the time which he had given to the local Congress Committee and assured him that Saharanpur would not lag behind in the war for freedom.

Seth Govindas is proceeding to Hardwar, to-day, from where he returns to Jubbulpore.

UNEMPLOYED HOAXED.

THREE YEARS FOR FALSE PRETEXTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Amarnath Varma, proprietor, National Business Office, Nagpur who was challaned by police under section 420 on a charge of securing money from applicants for jobs by false pretext of securing appointments for them and had advertised in several papers for the purpose was convicted to-day and sentenced by Mr. G. R. Deoker, Headquarters Magistrate to undergo three years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,200 or six months further in default.

Bail has been granted by Mr. Sunderam, I.C.S., Additional District and Sessions Judge.

MEERUT PRISONER RELEASED ON BAIL

KASLE IN SHATTERED HEALTH

Judge On Malingering

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Oct. 12.

Mr. G. R. Kasle, an accused in the Meerut Conspiracy case has been released on bail.

He is suffering from acute intestinal trouble. It is with extreme pain and distress that he is able to attend to nature's call. In the beginning of the case, when Mr. Kasle was brought here he was in a perfect state of health. He is now completely shattered as regards health. He has lost considerably in weight. On account of continuous gastric trouble, his mind has begun to be affected.

CIVIL SURGEON'S REMARKS.

The Civil Surgeon, who is also Superintendent, District Jail, where the accused are lodged, while reporting to the Sessions Judge on Kasle's condition, remarked in a written statement that he wished it to be clearly understood that "the operation is not urgently necessary, and that it can be done very easily in ten minutes in the jail hospital. He saw no reason why Kasle should be taken to the Civil Hospital at all except as a concession. He, therefore, observed that it was a great concession on the part of the Sessions Judge to release him on bail. He further said: "On being given bail should any man consider him unfit for operation by any chance, it must be clearly understood that his bail is cancelled."

JUDGE ON MALINGERING.

The Sessions Judge while giving orders for Kasle's release on bail observed: "Mr. Sinha has argued the application at some length, seeking to demonstrate that Kasle is now a sick person in view of the facts taht he suffers from a condition which is alleged (though I find it hard to credit) causes pain and distress four or five times a day. He bases this mainly on the fact that the Civil Surgeon did not criticise the statements in this application, when I sent it to him for an answer to a single question on the third September. I can attach no value to this however. I did not ask for a general report and the Civil Surgeon naturally dealt with nothing except what he was asked. It is said that the Civil Surgeon has not examined Kasle since about the 24th August but there is no evidence that the position has changed in any way. Mr. Sinha further argues that the seriousness of sickness is to be considered from the patient's point of view. I think it is clearly wrong and would be putting a premium on malingering." The Sessions Judge on further considerations, however, thought it fit to release him on bail.

GANDHI WEEK IN MEERUT

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Oct. 12.

The Gandhi Week was celebrated here and in the district with great enthusiasm. Throughout the week the different Congress Committees were busy in giving effect to the programme laid down by Sardar Patel. On the 8th October, a huge procession with Gandhiji's portrait was taken out in the city and Cantonment. At its termination a public meeting was held in the Azad grounds under the presidenship of Mrs. Lambardar. The speakers included Acharya Kriplani who threw a critical light on Mahatma's life and teachings.

ENTRY INTO TEMPLE.

'UNTOUCHABLES' TO OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Mr. Dinkerrao Javalker has issued an appeal asking Non-Brahmins to render active support to 'Untouchables' of Nasik in getting entrance in Kalaram Temple. He says that Untouchables have right to go into the temple, and deplores the fact that some ignorant Non-Brahmins not only oppose them but they also belabour 'Untouchables' when they strive to exercise their rights.

Satyagraha to get entry into Temple is to be commenced from the 5th November.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES.

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 12.

Malaria is prevalent in the city. The medical authorities are taking measures to cope with the situation.

"GANDHI WEEK."

"Gandhi Week" was celebrated here on a grand scale. Bhavnagar State people bought about 3,000 to 4,000 rupees worth of Khaddar, the contribution of Bhavnagar being the largest.

Maharaja Krishna Kumarsinghji "bagged" a lion recently in Mitianar forests.

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SITE FOR LALA LAJPATRAI'S STATUE.

Government Imposes Humiliating Conditions.

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

Lala Raj Kishan has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, Lala Lajpat Rai Statue Trust, Lahore:—

I am herewith returning the deed paper signed by me as a member of the Arya Swarajya Sabha Lajpat Rai Statue Trust.

I have read the conditions which have been entered upon between the Trust and the Secretary of State for India and I feel very strongly that conditions Nos. 3 and 7 are very hard, humiliating and most unfair. Such conditions for the statue of a man like the great Late Lala Lajpat Rai, should have never been accepted by any party or members of the Arya Swarajya Sabha Lajpat Rai Statue Trust. The great services that great and noble soul rendered to the country, and specially to his province with special preference to his adopted city of Lahore should have been the only point under consideration before the Secretary of State while granting the land. The plot for the erection of the statue of such a beloved son of the Motherland should have been allowed unconditionally and the Secretary of State should have considered it an honour to allow as much land as the Trust needed.

It is a surprise to me that the Secretary of State should have thought it fit to allow the land on conditions which are most unreasonable and uncalled for.

However, as a well-wisher of the Trust of Lala Lajpat Rai Statue, I do not think it expedient to stand in the way of the deed being signed and so I am putting my signature on the deed paper reluctantly and under a strong protest.

HUMILIATING CONDITIONS.

The following are the humiliating conditions referred to in the above letter:—

That the said land shall not be used at any time for any meeting, demonstration or gathering of any kind whatsoever, whether political, social or religious except with the written permission of the local Government previously obtained.

That in the event of the breach of any of the covenants aforesaid the Secretary of State shall be entitled forthwith to determine this grant andt o enter upon and take possession of the said land and the building thereon without the liability to pay any compensation therefor.

Provided always that the Trustees shall be allowed three months after the Secretary of State will have taken possession as aforesaid within which to remove all buildigs and materials on the said land and after the lapse of the said three months all buildings and materials not removed as aforeaid shall be and become the property of the Secretary of State and the Trustees shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever therefor.—"Tribune."

DR. NEVILLE WHYMANT

"Indian Nation" Editor Returns To England

PATNA, October 15.

Owing to a serious breakdown in health, Dr. Neville Whymant, who was recently appointed editor of the "Indian Nation", has been ordered home by his medical advisers.

He leaves for Bombay this evening and will sail by the "Viceroy of India".—A.P.

FOREIGN CLOTH SEALED

A Daring Dacoity

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, October 14.

Soon after the agreement arrived at the other day between the Foreign cloth dealers and the Congress Committee, sealing of Foreign cloth is going on vigorously. Merchants who refused to deal in cloth of Mills on the Boycott list have voluntarily agreed to pay a penalty of Rs. 100 if they infringe any more upon this condition.

NO FIREWORKS AT DIVALI.

Secretary, Sholapur Taluqua Congress Committee, has issued an appeal requesting the shopkeepers to refrain from selling fire works at the Diwali festivals and the public from purchasing fire works. The Committee will soon start picketing at the shops who continue selling fire works.

DARING DACOITY.

A very daring dacoity was recently committed in the Balu Station compound, some four miles away from Sholapur in the houses of the Head and the Assistant Station Masters. The dacoits, about 25 in number armed with lathies, scythes and iron-rods. The Assistant station master who was in his house was beaten by the dacoits. He has received many injuries and is now here in the railway hospital. The dacoits also threw out the newly born baby from the house of the station master. They bolted away with a booty of about Rs. 1000 including silver caskets from both the houses. The very next morning the police found a trunk at the Poona railway station and it is reported that the trunk contained Rs. 25 cash and silver caskets similar to those taken away by the dacoits. The police are closely investigating the case.

"DELEGATE OF INDIAN MISRULE"

Viscount Brentford's Tribute To Gandhiji

Viscount Brentford writes in the "Morning Post":—

Quite recently Mr. Gandhi, the delegate of Indian misrule, issued a statement in regard to the cotton trade in which he said that the Indian boycott is not against Lancashire piece-goods, but against all foreign piece goods.

With the greatest deference, this statement is simply not true. The Congress, both through its orators and through its Press, has repeated daily for many months past that the boycott of British goods will do more to bring the British Government to its knees than any other form of coercion. It never said anything about Japanese goods, or the Japanese Government being brought to its knees.

Anyone who has been in India in the last few months could have seen processions of at least 10,000 people marching through Bombay, organised and controlled by the Congress, and carry banners inscribed: "Boycott British Goods!"—not, be it noted, "Boycott Foreign Goods"—and as it marched long they yelled: 'British Goods—Boycott!"

Whatever Mr. Gandhi's views in private life may be, he is the responsible delegate of the Congress, and as such his is the responsibility for the definitely anti-British boycott, which is run by them with the avowed purpose, as I say, of bringing us to our knees.

It may be pleasant for Mr. Gandhi to pose here as the apostle of peace and goodwill, but the men he represents have definitely very different views.

ECONOMIC CONDITION OF PROVINCES

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Government of India, in a communique, observe that the economic condition is reported to be fairly satisfactory in Ajmere, Merwara and Bombay and unchanged in Assam, Burma, Central Provinces, Hyderabad, North-West Frontier Province and the United Provinces.

In Madras the condition of the labouring classes is generally good, except in parts of Malabar.

In Rajputana economic conditions are generally good, except in Jhalawar and Bikaner, where the prospects are unsatisfactory.

In Sind, the condition of the agricultural classes is not very satisfactory.

In Western India States, the economic condition is satisfactory on the whole.—A. P.

STORM HAVOC IN VIZAG

Several Breaches On B. N. Rly.

MADRAS, October 15.

A Vizagapatam message says that as a result of the bay storm crossing the coast near Kalingapatam, floods and serious damage to railway and telegraph wire have occurred. Telegraph communication to Calcutta has been cut off. Transhipment of passengers and mails is considered impossible for the next four or five days.

A gale also swept over Vizagapatam uprooting several trees, but no serious damage is reported.

A telegram received by Government states that there have been heavy floods in Chicacole division in Ganjam District access to which has been cut off. The extent of the damage is not known.

BREACHES ON B. N. RLY.

The District Transportation Superintendent, B. N. Railway, Khurda Road at Chicacole Road, wires under date to-day:—

Due to heavy rain the line is breached between Chicacole road and Vizianagram in several places. Telegraphic communication is interrupted between these stations that is miles 465|9 and mile 508. Transhipment at present is impossible as floods show no signs of subsiding. Passengers and goods can only be booked as far as Chicacole Road in the up direction and Vizianagram in the down direction. It is not expected that throughout running will be resumed for another fifteen days.—A.P.

PROGRESS OF MONSOON

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The progress of the monsoon is officially described as follows for the week ending the fourteenth:—

Rainfall has been fair in Upper Burma, Kashmir and Malabar, normal in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Punjab East and North, Baluchistan and Sindh, scanty in Assam, Bihar, Mysore, Madras Southeast and Madras Deccan, and in excess elsewhere.

The monsoon continues strong in the central parts.—A. P.

BHANDARA POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Khaddar Exhibition Opened

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDIA, October 15.

The Bhandara District Political Conference began yesterday at 10-30 a.m. Mrs. Salwey of Nagpur reached here and was given a good reception by the Congress Reception Committee. She was welcomed in the pandal which was fully packed. After the Zendawandana she was introduced by the President of the Reception Committee, Mr. Chuturbhujbhai.

She delivered a very impressive lecture on the importance of Khaddar and declared that she would accompany those to the exhibition hall who would purchase Khaddar. In reply to this Mr. Manoharbhai bought Khaddar worth of Rs. 51 and Mr. Jagannathbhai Rs. 71. Mr. Ratanlal Khattri, B. Hinganghat and Kumari Nirmala and Shantikala Salwey welcomed Mrs. Salwey in a song.

POONA CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, October 14.

The Children's Guild Service Annual Sports were held this evening on the A. F. I. ground, when Lady Hotson distributed prizes. About six hundred girls representing eight schools took part. Jailor High School won the first prize. St. Mary's School took the second prize and St Margaret School and Mission Training College won the third prize. Lady Hotson was garlanded by every school and after a vote of thanks, three cheers for Lady Hotson were called. After this a march past was arranged by different schools carrying their banners and saluting Lady Hotson who took the salute.

APOSTLE OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

Madras Tributes To Mr. Jamal Mahomed.

DINNER ON EVE OF SAILING TO ENGLAND

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League gave a dinner last night at "Gana Mandir" Thambu Chetty Street, in honour of their President Mr. M. Jamal Mahomed Saib M.L.A., on the eve of his departure to London as a delegate to the Round Table Conference.

After dinner Sowcar C. Abdul Hakeem garlanded the chief guest and in a short speech referred to his public work in South India both as leader of the Indian Commercial community and as an apostle of Hindu Muslim Unity.

Maulana Yakub Hassan Sait referred at the outset to the breakdown of the Unofficial Minorities Conference and said he wished Mr. Jamal Mahomed had gone to London earlier as he had no doubt that his good advice would have had great and salutory effect in reaching a settlement.

Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu, Mr. A. A. Hayles, Mr. Abdul Hameed Khan and Mr. B. Pocker also spoke.

ALL PARTIES HARD HIT.

Mr. Jamal Mahomed who received an ovation as he rose to reply acknowledged at the outset his sincere gratitude for the kind hospitality and goodwill extended to him by the League of which he had the honour to be the President.

He referred to what he called the unhappy vote on the ratio issue in 1927 and said it was a matter for gratification that the Assembly recently expressed itself unequivocally on the matter. All Parties joined together on the issue and he wished it happened often for people in India whether Hindus, Moslems, Parsis, or Christians or Europeans were all effected equally in matters political and economic.

COUNTRY'S GREAT LOSS.

Referring to the question of keeping ratio at 16 pence he said Government would require another five crores which meant so much additional taxation. The loss to the country at present level was hundreds of crores.

Touching on the foreign trade statistics from April to August this year he said a very serious situation was disclosed therein. For the five months the balance of trade came to only 10 crores and at that rate the figure for the year would be about 24 crores. That was not enough to meet their foreign obligations. Mr. Jamal Mahomed said that as he pointed out at the Rotary Club they must have at least one hundred crores balance of trade to cover Home remittances and requirements of Indian people here. He asked what was the situation now? They could hope for some 24 crores. They had to meet foreign obligations of nearly 50 crores.

MUSLIM FAITH IN GANDHIJI.

Adverting to the breakdown of unofficial Minorities Conference he said he was glad to find Muslims had put their faith in Mr. Gandhi and he wished that Sikhs and other Minorities did likewise.

Concluding he remarked it was hopeful sign that minds of younger generation are healthier they are the guardians and leaders of the future.—A. P.

ANOTHER DACCA OUTRAGE.

DACCA, October 14.

Within a few hours of the G.P.O. outrage, another crime was perpetrated at Dacca.

Not far away from the Kotwali at about nine o'clock last night, a bullion merchant named Nagar Poddar of Tantibazar was just entering his house when he was attacked by two young men who were armed with revolvers. They robbed him of property and attempted to escape, but were chased by the people of the locality, and were secured at a little distance from the place of occurrence. The property, however, was not found in their possession.—A. P.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All The Enchanting Sights of The 1001 Arabian Nights
OTIS SKINNER in KISMET
A Story of Baghdad in the time of the Caliphs.

EMPIRE THEATRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Show In Town
EDGAR WALLACE'S
TO OBLIGE A LADY
featuring the inimitable MAISIE GAY
A British Lion Production.

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
You Will Shake With Laughter
LUPINO LANE
The Happy Comedian in NO LADY
A Rollicking Farcical Comedy.

PLEADER STRUCK OFF ROLLS

Alleged Professional Misconduct

MADRAS, October 15.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. Anantakrishna Iyer and Mr. Pakenham Walsh ordered Mr. K. Jagannath Iyer to be struck off the rolls of Vakils for alleged professional misconduct.

The charge against him was that he misappropriated Rs. 480 entrusted to him by a client to be deposited in the Court between December 1922 and April 1923 of which Rs. 450 has been returned to the client.—A.P.

REBEL CAMP DESTROYED.

DACOITIES ON INCREASE IN BURMA.

RANGOON, October 15.

A party of troops accompanied by civil officers raided the camp of Pakuga rebels couth of Thayetmyo area. Three wahted rebels were captured and one rebel leader surendered with one gun.

Rebels committed dacoity on 14th October in Apyauk police station area in Henzada District, when two villagers were murdered, two wounded and one taken as a hostage. Several other dacoities are also reported from Minbu, Prome, Pegu, Maubin and Thayetmyo. In Minbu two dacoity cases occurred in which three villagers received injuries inflicted by dah cuts. In a case of robbery villagers drove the robbers away.

In Twinle area in Thayetmyo 5 villagers on the dawn of 6th October seized a large number of dahs and daggers. Patrol visited four villages in Yamyet area in the same district on Octboer 8 and collected ten guns, besides many dahs and daggers. Five guns were also surrendered in other areas.

A rebel camp was discovered on 11th October in Insein District and was destroyed.—A.P.

"WOULD DO HIS BEST FOR BURMA."

RANGOON, October 15.

Sir Oscon De Glanville interviewed prior to his departure said that he would do his best for Burma while Mr. Campagnac gave a similar assurance adding that he would do his best for minorities as well.

Lady Innes sent a beautiful boquet through the Private Secretary, Captain Clay to Mahadevi who accompanied her husband Sawbwa of Hsipaw.—A.P.

CUT IN RAJKOT MUNICIPALITY'S GRANT.

MEMONS TO FOLLOW MAHOMEDAN LAW OF INHERITANCE.

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, Oct. 14.

As a protest against the naladministration of the local Municipality, which persisted in refusing to mend its ways, despite local protests, the State's Representative at its recent session on the 9th, 10th and 11th inst. passed a token cut of 1 per cent. in its annual grant.

The All-India Memons' Conference passed 25 resolutions, but not one of them referred to the use of Swadeshi, not to say of Khadi. They all aimed at the removal of social evils, and unemployment; the opening of schools, a service bureau, the spread of female education, and making their "Memon Sudharak," a daily, one of them pointed out that the Hindu Law that they have been following in matters of inheritance till now, should be replaced by Mahomedan Law, since they are a section of staunch Muslims.

Telephone:—41544.

THE Excelsior Theatrical Co.

Present At

THE CORONATION THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9 P.M.
TO-MORROW AT 3-30 P.M.

Aina-e-Iman

The MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA that has taken Bombay by Storm with

RATTANSHAH SENOR

RATES: RS. 5|12; 4|8; 3|6; 2|4; 1|12; 1|2 and AS. 9.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO.; LTD.

Incorporated in India 1874.

1930 RESULTS.

New Business: 26,481 Policies assuring Rs. 544 Lakhs.
Net Interest Income: Rs. 52 Lakhs.
Total Premium Income: Rs. 179 Lakhs.
Claims Paid: 3231 for Rs. 81 Lakhs.
Loans to Policyholders: 6013 for Rs. 32 Lakhs
Funds Increased to nearly Rs. 10½ Crores.
Policies in Force: 1,73,322 assuring with Bonuses Rs. 88 Crores.

ALL THE OPERATIONS INVOLVED IN THE ABOVE COMPOSITE ARE THE LOW EXPENSE RATIO OF 22.4 % OF THE PREMIUM INCOME.

The MAGNITUDE of this GREAT INDIAN COMPANY'S OPERATIONS CAN BE JUDGED BY THESE FIGURES, AS CAN ALSO ITS

ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT.

ON ITS PAST RECORD AND ITS FUTURE PROSPECTS

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Applications for further information should be addressed to:—
The Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay,
or to any of the Company's other offices as undernoted:

Agra	Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Mombasa	Rangoon
Ahmedabad	Colombo	Lahore	Nagpur	Rawalpindi
Ajmer	Dacca	Lucknow	Patna	Sukkur
Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bangalore	Jalgaon	Mandalay	Raipur	Trivandrum
Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.

25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

:o:

WALL-STREET SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Rains Delay Crop Movement

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet and irregular until closing when prices suddenly declined on Wall Street selling and long liquidation. The market opened irregular at a rise of 2 points to unchanged quotations and the first two hours' trading prices advanced 5 points over the previous close. This level proved to be the highest and increased selling resulted in a decline of 13 points from the top. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 9 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.10 c.

The New Orleans Cotton Futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 5.98 c.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures market opened steady but ruled easy on long liquidation. Later on the market was nervous on steady exchange. Fluctuations were narrow. The steadiness in the undertone was maintained upto the receipt of disappointing New York opening advices, when the advance was lost on struddle selling. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 3 points to 4.81.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a decline of 2 points and Egyptian Cotton prices closed unchanged to 4 points lower.

The Alexandria Cotton Market was quiet and closed at a decline of 9 to 3 points.

Recent rains are delaying the crop movement and most of the operators are waiting to buy at lower levels. 5½ per cent. level is reported to be attractive but it is doubtful whether everybody will be able to buy at the lowest level. It is alright to say, but it is almost impossible to buy at the lowest price, which is never known till the market has advanced to a certain extent. There is enough confidence in the present prices and we have no hesitation in advising purchases at present level and all declines.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 6.26+.06
N. Y. Lowest 6.12—.08
N. Y. January Highest 6.37 (12.15 p.m.)
Lowest 6.24 (2.53 p.m.)

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable:—

Conditions America still unsettled and until peak of movement reached may sell lower however consider about 5½ per cents. safe level.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Steady at the opening on spinners calling. China, Japan and trade buying. Shorts covering. Declined during afternoon on southern selling. Think market a sale on all strong spots. Cotton goods market in better demand at unchanged price. Yarn market active demand and better feeling in the market.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

"Steadiness primarily due to lighter hedge sales, probably retarded by recent excessive rains in Texas. Spinners buying only for immediate wants. Public interest lacking in the market. Demand not sufficient to sustain the market. We would prefer to adopt a trading position with sales on all upturns."

Messrs. Hornby Hemerlryk and Co., Liverpool cable:—

"Good Trade for China continues Lancashire."

Messrs. Patel Bros., have received the following cable:—

9 a. m.:—Memphis cables: Light rains in Arkansas and Texas. Central Belt generally fair. All balance of entire belt partly cloudy.

11.45 a. m.:—Scarcity of offering in the Liverpool market. Some trade fixing call sales. hedging on account of rains in the West. Market small.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Oct. 15.

October	6.04—.06
December	6.13—.07
January	6.24—.08
March	6.42—.09
May	6.62—.07
July	6.80—.08
Middling Spot	6.20—./5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Oct. 15.

October	6.00—
December	6.12—.05
Middling Spot	5.98+.03

NEW YORK.
New York, Oct. 15.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	Unquoted
January	6.31
March	6.50

New York. Noon Call.

October	6.10
January	6.32
March	6.50

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Oct. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	46,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day Exports to the Continent	20,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 15.

	Opening	Closing.
October 1931		4.41—.01
November 1931		4.33—.02
December 1931		4.33—.02
January 1932	4.39	4.37—.02
February 1932		4.40—.03
March 1932	4.47	4.44—.04
April 1932		4.48—.04
May 1932	4.55	4.52—.04
June 1932		4.52—.05
July 1932		4.58—.05
August 1932		4.60—.06
September 1932		4.62—.06
October 1932		4.65—.06
Middling Spot		4.81+.03

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET
Alexandria, Oct. 15.

Sakel-November	13.57—.09
Sakel-January	14.09—.13
Ashmouni—October	8.98—.03
Ashmouni-December	9.31—.03

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Oct. 15.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.16
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	4.28
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.40
Oomra Good	3.78
Oomra Fully Good	3.88
Oomra Fine	4.03
Bengal Good	3.63
Bengal Fully Good	3.73
Bengal Fine	3.83
Scinde Fully Good	3.73
Scinde Fine	3.83
Scinde Superfine	3.93

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
SAKELLARIDIS.
Liverpool, Oct. 15.

October	6.96
November	7.12
January	7.26
March	7.38
May	7.51
July	7.66
October	7.86
F.G.F. Spot	7.35

LONDON SILVER.
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	17
Forward	17-1/4

LONDON GOLD.
LONDON, Oct. 15

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-6-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Interest day to day loans 4 p.c.
Interest 7 days" market loans, 4-3/4 p.c.
Bank Bills,—
3 months 5-25/32 p.c.
6 months 6-5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills,—
3 months 6-3/4 p.c.
6 months 6-7/8 p.c.

LONDON EXCANGES.
LONDON, Oct. 15.

T T London on—

Berlin	16.92
Amsterdam	9.52
Brussels	27.53
Madrid	43.12
Milan	74.62
Berne	19.72
Paris	98.13
Prague	130.50

LONDON METALS.
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Copper Braziers	nominal.
Yellow Metal	nominal.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£10-1/2
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£9-3/4
Tin, English Ingots	£133-1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
LONDON, Oct. 15.

Total Bullion.	£136700000
Public Deposits	£14400000
Other Deposits	£121400000
Government Securities	£57600000
Other Securities	£40900000
Notes and Coin	£55000000
Notes in Circulation	£356700000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	40.51 p.c.

WHOOPEE
AT
PATHE
RUNNING FOURTH WEEK.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Following a further decline of 8 points in New York futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 169/ from Broach A./M. delivery, but on account of rumours of about Exchange ratio, the market opened strong at Rs. 171/8. There was free selling by local operators and some Japanese firms which depressed prices to Rs. 169/8. A rally of As. 8/ followed at this level on short covering and when prices hardened to Rs. 170/4 there was renewed selling which again depressed prices to Rs. 169/8. The market was marking time awaiting Liverpool opening cables as the rise in the discount. Rate of U. S. Federal Reserve Bank was expected to cause some nervousness in market. It remains to be seen how far this change will weaken the sterling. The rise in the discount rate is directly aimed against export of Gold from the United States of America. Our market firmed to Rs. 171/ on expectation of firm Liverpool opening. Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 3 to 4 points but it opened steady at a decline of 1 point. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M.	171/8
Oomra D./J.	150/8
Bengal D./J.	130

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

October	92.70—1.10
January	98.20—1.30
April	98.50—1.10

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	26	1	0
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	26	0	0
Mint Gold 2nd "	26	0	0
Silver Ready	57	0	0
Silver 1st Settlement	53	4	0
Silver 2nd "	53	4	0

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

The following fluctuations were recorded in Broach Fully Good contract:—

April-May 1932 delivery.
10-30 Rs. 171
12-30 Rs. 170
2-30 Rs. 171
4-30 Rs. 171
5-30 Rs. 171
Highest Rs. 171/8
Lowest Rs. 169/4
Teji-Mandi Rs. 169/12.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bengal Superfine	140
Bengal Fine	135
Bengal F.G.	130
Sindh-Punjab Fine	135
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	130
Wardha-Hinga Fine	161
Nagpur Savner Fine	153
Yeotmal Fine	154
Arvi Fine	156
Amraoti Fine	153
Khamgaon-Akola	153
Mulkapur Fine	150
Khandesh Fine	149
Muthia F.G.	139
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	157
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.	152
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	154
Burwah Sanavad Fine	154
Ujjain/Shujaulpur Fine	154
Broach Fine	160/70
Broach F.G.	161/63
Cambodia	231/36
Miraj/Sangli	191/96
Compta Good	201/206
Jinja	251/56
Busoga	256/61

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

	1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15-10-31	2314000	3470000
Receipts Yesterday 15-10-31	46000	57000
Exports to date 15-10-31	1056000	1686000
Stocks at Ports 9-10-31	3735000	3052000
Stock Interior Towns 9-10-31	1141000	1099000
Stock Liverpool 9-10-31	755000	709000
Visible Supply 9-10-31	6359000	5690000
Quantity in Sight 9-1031	6359000	5690000
Quantity out of Sight 9-10-31	1565000	1606000

READY COTTON SALES

91 Mathabhai Nathoo Arandol 151 1/2.
80 David Sascon Yeotmal 140 1/2
53 B. Mavji Beawar 138
100 Bussan & Co. Karanja 151
100 Dawn Mill Gulabpura 135
60 G. G. Kesha & Co. Akola 152
37 Motiram Vaghji Manavadar 158 1/2
90 Colaba Land Mill Yeotmal 155
139 Motiram Vaghji Porbunder 157 1/2
100 Viram Ludha Bhilwara 137-1/2
111 Motiram Vaghji Dhangadhra 159
54 Motiram Vaghji Vadal 157.

THT SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 31/11. Highest Rs. 32/2. Lowest Rs. 31/8. Closing Rs. 32/0/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/9, Highest Rs. 31/15/6 Lowest Rs. 31/5, Closing Rs. 31/14.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Chartered Bank of I A and China	£11
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£93
P and O Banking Corporation	£6
National Bank of India	£27
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£84
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c.	£73-3/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£93
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£37
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£41
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£47
Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£64-1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£54-1/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	£96-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£90

Commencing from To-day! Gala Week Begins To-day!
TALKIE—MASTERPIECE OF HIGH DISTINCTION!
MADAN'S ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING HINDI-DRAMA
with RENOWNED SCREEN-COUPLE KAJJAN AND NISSAR. Delightful Sorgs
SHIRIN-FARHAD
And the Entertaining and Amusing Talkie-Comedy
MUMBAINEE-SHETANEE
with the Renowned Screen Comedians
MOHAN and SHARIFA
PHOTOPHONED ON 'R.C.A.'
SHOWS:—5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M. Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday, Tuesday & Friday at 3 P.M.
GLOBE TALKIES SANDHURST ROAD.

STOCKS & SHARES.

BUYERS AND SELLERS IN GOVT. SECURITIES APART

General Decline In Shares

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Business in Government Securities was very difficult as buyers and sellers were apart. The wide difference between buying and selling rates was responsible for a limited turnover of business in securities and quotations were more or less nominal. Mill shares opened quiet with long liquidation. The main centre of weakness was Fazal. Bombay Dyeing shares after declining to Rs. 667/8 closed at Rs. 670/10. There was good demand for Indian Bleaching shares which closed at Rs. 141/4. Tata Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 27/6. Bombay Burma shares closed at Rs. 335 Tata Power ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 347/8. Business for December Settlement better known as Diwalli Moorat Sodas will commence from the 22nd inst.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 16.

Bombay Dyeing 671,72,69,68,70.
Century 198,97,96,98.
Colaba 74,72
Crescent 52
Fazul 318,13,16,13,15
Indore 306
Madhowji 101
Nagpur 282,81,83
New Great 121.18,29,19,21
Pearl 176,71,70,72
Simplex 50
Swadeshi 217,16,17
Burma 335,32,36,33,35
Hydro 109-6
Tram 99-11,100
Deff. 325
Ord. 27-14,2,12,4,8,6
Bundi 13-14
Indian 170,71,72,71
Katni Ord. 150.
Alcock 90

MILLS.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

100 Ahm. Advance	241-4
50 Apollo	1-2-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	**2-8**
500 Bom. Cotton	95-0
250 Bombay Dyeing	670
250 Bradbury P	127-8
250 Bradbury	**135**
100 Century	198-12
500 Central India P.	405
100 Central India	283-2
100 Colaba	72-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	52-8
250 Currim.	**46-4**
250 David	**80**
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	30
1 E.D. Sassoon D.	0-3-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	3
250 Fazulbhoy	315
100 Finlay	**66-4**
1000 Framji Petit	**150**
100 Gokak	81-14 xd
1000 Hindustan	1175
100 Indore-Malwa	306-4
250 Jamshed	**3-0**
50 Kastoorchand	7-8
100 Khatau	60
100 Kohinoor	108-12
250 Laxmi	690
100 Madhowji	10-8
250 Madras United	**260**
1000 Maneckji Petit	**700-0**
100 Meyer Sassoon	**20.0**
1000 Morarji	300
50 Mysore	97.8
200 New Great P.	**130**
200 New Great	121-4
100 New City	**43.12**
250 Pabani	**95**
250 Pearl	172-8
100 Phoenix	260
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	**6**
1000 Sholapur	1517.8
250 Simplex	50
100 Swan	65
100 Swadeshi	217-8
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	21-4
500 Vishnu P.	577
500 Vishnu	1160
1000 Western	**657-8xd.**

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	62
50-25 Central	13-10
210-5 Eastern	35
500 Imperial	340-4
500-125 Imperial Cont.	213-12
100-50 India	73-4
5 Union	3-0-6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	13-14
70 Gwalior	57
250 Indian	171-4
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	102-4
40 Katni Def.	595
100 Katni	150
10 Punjab P.	**8-10**
10 Punjab	7-4
100 Shahabad	167.8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	**7-6**
15 Jupiter	**6.12**
15 New India	14-15
200-100 Oriental	1400
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	**100**
1000 Andhra Val. P.	**975**
1000 Andhra Valley	585
50 Bom. Tram P.	61-12
50 Bom. Tram	100
100 Tata Hydro P	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	109-6
1000 Tata Power P	1065
1000 Tata Power	348-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	675
100 Amritsar Patti	**96-8**
100 Central Province	70-4
100 Dho. Barramati	**75**
100 Guzrat	39-4
100 Mandra Bhon	51
500 Tapti Valley	558.12

MINING.

10 Central India	**0-5**
10 Shivrajpur	11-8
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	103-12
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	46.8
30 Tata Steel D.	325
75 Tata Steel	27-6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	90
250 Bom. Steam P.	**200**
250 Bom. Steam	165
50 Bom. Telephone	39-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-8-6
125 Bombay Burma Old	305
50 Bom. Burma New	119-6
100 Ind. Bleaching	140
15 Scindia	6-1-0
3 1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	51-0-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	90

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Oct. 16.

In full-pressed Bales.
Since 1st September.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	...	916
Central India	250	3,110
Barsi and Nagar	...	684
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	196
Berar	36	4,402
Central Provinces	106	1,996
Total Oomras	392	11,304
Dholera	...	1,691
N.W. Provinces	...	828
Rajputana	...	496
Sind-Punjab	304	3,569
Broach	...	4,063
Coompta & Dharwar	...	1,210
Westerns-Northerns	...	730
Cocoanada	...	2
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	238
Persian	...	269
American	...	10,930
Egyptian & African	967	12,402
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	53
Total	1,663	47,835

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
In full-pressed Bales.
1st Sept. to 8th Oct.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	50	27,030
Japan & China	1,000	70,358
Coast Ports	2,369	5,658
Up-country by Rail	...	14,319
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	...	20,886
Total	3,419	1,38,251

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS
EX GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 418/- per ton.
Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 18/- per case of 84 lbs
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 111 per ton.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, Oct. 15.

Demand Bills	386.50

If debts are made and meant for payments
PLEASE DON'T MISS THIS PICTURE
So eloquent with everything that is honourable—
Surya Film Company's
SUPER PRODUCTION
Debts of Honour
Heroic exploits of a daring youth throbbing with emotions —ringing with romances
Featuring Well-known Comedian BABURAO GADE
Supported by—Miss JENA, VAMANRAO, etc.
TIME:—5, 7, 9, 11. Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.
West-End CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD.

LUNA PARK
UNITED CHARITIES
21st OCTOBER!

THE HANDSOME AND DASHING STAR appears in his most romantic role
BOB STEELE speaks, rides and fights
FIRST TALKIE "THE RIDING FOOL"
3 shows daily, 5-30, 8, 10-30. Sat. and Sun. Extra 3 p.m.
Next to Girgaum Police Court.
DUBASH THEATRE

EXPERIENCE of more than a DECADE at the back of
MARGO SOAPS
IS YOUR GUARANTEE OF PURITY AND PRICE
TRY A CAKE AND YOU WILL USE IT DAILY.
The soap that has been flattered by numerous imitations
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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

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has branches and agencies in principal towns in India
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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1931.

Flight Of Gold From America

:o:

BITTER AFTERMATH OF HOARDING

Desparate Efforts To Check Outflow

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK ADVANCES REDISCOUNT RATE BY 1 P. C.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank, has advanced its rediscount rate from 2½ to 3½ per cent. The advance is considered in Wall Street as partly due to the desire to check the rapid outflow of gold amounting to 500 million dollars, since Britain abandoned the Gold Standard.

Although international financiers regard the outflow with equanimity, its rapidity is believed to have had an unsettling effect on public confidence here, as well as abroad, which is indicated by the widespread withdrawals from banks and hoarding, estimated to amount to 1,000 million dollars. Hence the raising of the bank rate is also aimed at persuading the public to re-deposit their hoards with the banks.—Reuter's Special.

FURTHER ECONOMY OF THREE CRORES!

Gap Of 11 Crores Still To Be Filled Up.

:o:

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The Report of the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee published to-day, contains recommendations involving economies totalling three crores of rupees, besides the five crores already effected by the railways under instructions of the Railway Board. There is still a gap of eleven crores to cover which an enquiry committee is recommended.—

DETAILS OF ECONOMY.

Economies amounting to three crores of rupees are expected to result from the recommendations made by the Railway Retrenchment Sub-Committee consisted of Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, (Chairman), Mr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Mr. E. F. Sykes, Rao Bahadur Balaram Iyer and Mr N. R. Sarkar, (members) and Mr. P. R. Rao, (Secretary).

Having reviewed expenditure in the office of the Railway Board, (including technical office) and offices of the Chief Controller of Standards and the Controller of Railway Accounts, the Committee recommend:—

(1) that the number of members should be reduced from three to two.

(2) that the number of Directors should be reduced from five to three;

(3) that the number of Deputy Directors should be reduced from five to four;

(4) that the posts of the Deputy Secretary and Assistant Director of Finance should be abolished;

(5) that the posts of Chief Controller, Deputy Chief Controller, Assistant Chief Controller and Persosal Assistant to the Chief Controller in the Central Standards Office should be abolished and replaced by two posts of Deputy Directors in the Railway Board;

(6) that the post of Controller of Railway Accounts, Deputy Controller of Railway Accounts, Assistant Controller of Railway Accounts and Assistant Accounts Officer should be abolished and replaced by a post of Deputy Director of Accounts in the Railway Board's office;

(7) that the total cost of establishment in all these offices taken together should not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and

(8) that the total of other charges should be limited to Rs 5 1|2 lakhs.

The savings resulting from the adoption of these recommendations are estimated at Rs. 5 lakhs.

Under the heading and Inspection, the Committee suggest that inspection should be once in two years and that the Chief Engineer of each Railway should be held responsible for keeping the line in good condition. The number of circles of inspection should be reduced from eight to five, the cost of tours of Inspection to be reduced and a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 is estimated to be the saving under this heading.

SAVING IN ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

As regards Accounts and Audit, the Committee recommend:

(1) that the cost of accounting on railways should be reduced by Rs. 12 lakhs, namely on State-managed Railways by Rs. 9 lakhs and on Company-managed Railways by Rs 3 lakhs.

(2) that the cost of the audit staff should be reduced by Rs. 10 lakhs and in particular (a) that the office of the Director of Railway Audit should be abolished, (b) that the existing concurrent check be replaced by a test check.

(3) that if the Railway Clearing Aaccounts office is to be retained, its cost should be reduced by at least Rs. 1 lakh and

(4) that unless the total cost of the accounts and audit organisations on the State-managed Railways be reduced in accordance with the Committee's recommendations the question of amalgamating departments should be taken up for consideration.

REDUCTION ON MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE.

A saving of Rs. 5 lakhs is estimated from the recommendations under the heading 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'. In this category are included recommendations;

(1) that the Railway Rates Advisory Committee be abolished and an 'ad hoc' Committee be appointed when necessary to investigate any complaints that the public are entitled to make under the present arrangements;

(2) the Central Publicity Bureau is to be abolished and replaced by a small establishment of two officers and a small staff under the Railway Board.

(3) the staff in the London office is to be reduced to one office and three clerks;

(4) expenditure on publicity on railways to be reduced by Rs. 5 lakhs;

(5) the staff in the Dehra Dun Staff College to be reduced and

(6) the total lump sum provision for special investigation to be limited to Rs. 1 lakh and expenditure from this sum should not be incurred without the previous approval of the Standing Finance Committee for Railways. The Railways should not have a bigger staff than in 1924, seeing that traffic is likely for several years to be on a lower level and work connected with capital programme considerably reduced.

OUTSIDERS TO CONDUCT INQUIRY.

A saving of Rs. 24 lakhs is recommended by suggesting the suspension of further action on railways of the employment regulations.

The saving of three crores from all these recommendations is in addition to the five crores of rupees ordered by the Railway Board and effected of their own accord on Railways. There is still a gap of about Rs. 11 crores to be made good. The Committee, therefore recommend the immediate appointment of a small body of outsiders, including persons new to Indian Railway organisation, to conduct a full inquiry into the details of the working of the departments of the various railway administrations and make recommendations.

CUT IN SALARIES.

One important portion of the report relates to Salaries on Railways. Regarding this the Committee observe at the outset of our investigations: "We examined the financial results of the working of Indian Railways and the prospects for the next few years, and the size of the deficit convinced us that drastic cuts in pay should be an essential and integral part of our proposals. We had then to consider whether such cuts should affect all railway servants or provide for any exemptions. We soon came to the conclusion that, when out of the total cost of 32 crores for all staff the wages bill of staff drawing less than Rs. 50 amounted to 14 crores, of which 8 crores was paid to staff under Rs. 30, it was impossible to get full reduction required if we started making exemptions.

"Then again, in a national emergency like the present, it is proper to call upon all to bear part of the burden and, finally, there is the undoubted fact that one of the justifications of the proposal is the heavy fall in prices of foodstuffs, which has benefitted proportionately the lower paid classes of the railway staff more than others. We therefore decided to exempt none from the cut.

"The next question that arose was whether cut should be uniform or graduated it can be argued that the present circumstances have already hit the higher paid classes harder. The increased taxation, both direct (like income and super-taxes) and indirect (like customs duties), has very considerably reduced not only their net income but the purchasing power of that income, and the fall in the price of foodstuffs has affected them but little, as expenditure on food forms relatively a small part of their total cost of living nevertheless, we felt that it was reasonable to maintain that the higher the pay the more the margin of surplus of income over expenditure and less the hardship inflicted by a cut. We, therefore, came to the conclusion that the cut should begin with half an anna in the rupee on incomes of Rs. 30 and under, and progress gradually.

2-1|4 CRORES SAVINGS.

"After discussion in the General Retrenchment Advisory Committee the following cuts were proposed which we recommend: For every rupee of the first thirty rupees of every salary or wage 3-1|8 per cent; for every rupee of the next seventy rupees 6-1|4 per cent; for every rupee of the next four hundred rupees 7-1|2 per cent; for every rupee of the next thousand rupees 10 per cent; for every rupee of the next fifteen hundred rupees 15 per cent; for every rupee of the remainder 20 per cent.

"This cut will be on pay ond all such allowances as would be taken into consideration in assessing income-tax. If the cuts in pay that we have recommended are given effect to they would result in a saving of approximately 2-1|4 crores in a full year.

"One of our number strongly dissents from this proposal, whereas he would be willing to accept an emergency cut of so much per cent, all round, whose simplicity would compensate for its want of logic. He cannot accept the proposal of the Committee, which purports to be based on some principle, but is in effect based on none.

"The Railway Board has so far been unable to produce orders regulating the post-War scale of increases, but it is well known that they were mainly based on the proportion of each man's pay that was estimated to be spent on foodstuffs. Where the proportion was high the increase was high, amounting in some cases to as much as 100 per cent. This principle 'mutatis mutandis' should apply to reductions consquent on the present unprecedented fall in the prices of foodstuffs. The proposals of the majority tend still further to accentuate the contrast between the well being of public servants and that of the bulk of the population, which is dependent on agriculture."

BANK OF FRANCE'S GOLD RESERVE

Increase Of 726 Million In One Week

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Paris.—For the first time in its history the Bank of France's gold reserve exceeds 60,000 million francs. Its weekly balance sheet shows 60,539 milloins which is an increase of 726 million francs over the last week.—Reuter.

BILL TO SUSPEND IRISH F.S. CONSTITUTION

Only First Reading Passed.

REUTER'S CORRECTION

Reuter's Bombay has sent us the following correction timed "5-30 a.m., October 16":—

"In the message sent earlier please read: by 82 votes to 64 the Irish Free State Parliament passed FIRST READING of the Bill suspending the Constitution, etc., (and 'not' passed the bill as rendered)."

INDIA'S RIGHT TO FREEDOM

Women's Role In Fight For Swaraj

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

London part in securing the freedom for India was discussed at a meeting organised by the Women's Committee of the Commonwealth of India League and the London Committee of Womens' India Association. A resolution was carried with acclamation reaffirming India's right to self-government. The Dowager Countess of Warwick presided. The resolution was warmly supported by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and Mrs. Naidu.

Tragic End Of ex-Political Officer Of Nigeria.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Tragic story of man whose career was ruined through illness caused by poisoned arrows when attacked in Nigeria was revealed at inquest on Captain W. H. Price who was found dead with bullet wound in head in North London. In course of evidence it was stated that after a brilliant Oxford career, he became a political officer of Nigeria, and while collecting taxes from the Pagan tribe was injured by a poisone arrow which affected his health ever since.

FIRE WORKS AT DIWALI.

KARACHI NAWJAWANS TO PICKET FIRE WORK SHOPS.

In course of an appeal issued by the Bharat Nawjawan Sabha Karachi, requesting public to refrain from the use of fireworks, etc., at the ensuing Dassarah and Diwali Festivals, the Secretary observes that despite the fact that there is truce between the people and the Government, many youngmen are still rotting in jail and many more are being sent. These festivals are meant for victorious occasions. Indian history is yet far off. We have not yet achieved it. Besides of millions of Indians are starving. Therefore on the occasion of Diwali fire works should not be used. The Sabha requests the public to refrain from the use of these things and will start picketing soon.

HOCKEY AT LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

Two more teams were eliminated this evening in Parader Hockey Tournment, a most popular Tournament which attracts a large number of entries and is looked upon as a training ground for best talent.

D. A. V. College "B" team was defeated by the Police by odd goal in three.

D. A. V. College "A" team defeated the Government College (Ovalians) by the only one goal of the evening.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

Lady Hotson attended the Annual Fete of the Children's Guild of Service Poona, on the A.F.I. Sports Ground on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Army Signal School Regatta at the Royal Connaught Boat Club Kirkee on Wednesday.

DR. CHOITHRAM'S HEALTH.

Declared Free From Danger

Mr. Ranade, the Secretary of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee telephoning from Poona on Friday at 1 p.m. said:—

"Dr. Choithram, who is in Dr. Mehta's Hospital near the Railway Station for the last 10 days, is doing well, and is declared to be free from danger. Last night he had good sleep (for about six hours). He is given glucose."

EULOGISING BHAGAT SINGH.

Rawalpindi Municipality Expunges Resolution.

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A meeting held on 27th March of this year Rawalpindi Municipality under Chairmanship of Mr. Prithvichand Chadha adopted a resolution eulogising the conduct of Bhagatsingh, Rajguru and Sukhdev and approving of the action of the President in closing the municipal schools. Requisition for closing the schools and for convening this meeting was made by following six members who also supported the resolution in question. R. N. Sang, Ramchand Chadha, Alahdadkhan, Mauladadkhan, S. W. Singh, Sitaram. On the matter coming to the notice of the Punjab Government it was considered that the resolution was highly objectionable from several aspects and these members were called upon to express regret for the course of action taken by them and Government intended to take action against them if they failed to express regret. The Municipality thereupon on 31st August, passed the following resolution. Resolved in view of the present atmosphere prevailing in the country, resolution No. 1 dated 27th March, be deleted from the proceedings of the Municipality and requests Government in view of the above that the matter now be dropped.

Mr. Ramchand Chadha and Raja Abdur Rahman Khan opposed the resolution and Mr. R. N. Sang did not attend the meeting held on 31st August. Government have now decided not to take any further action against the four members who supported the withdrawal of the original resolution. The case of Mr. Ramchand Chadha, Raja Abdur Rahman Khan and Mr. R. N. Sang is still under consideration.—A. P.

SAHARANPUR TRAIN TRAGEDY

Trial Of Lt. Sheehan Begins.

SAHARANPUR, Oct. 15.

The trial of Lieutenant E. M. Sheehan commenced this morning before Mr. C. S. Cooke, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Saharanpur, under section 302 I.P.C. on a charge of shooting D. O. Clark, son of Mr. H. Clark, Sub-Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore on the night of 8th September at Saharanpur Railway Station.

Mr. Thakur Sital Bux Singh, Inspector Railway Police, Lucknow Division, conducted the case for the Crown while Mr. Ayub Ahmed Asim defended the accused.

Captain Stedman, Assistant Judge Advocate-General watched the proceedings on behalf of the Adjustant General in India.

Six prosecution witnesses, namely, Mr. E. H Hardy, Acting Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette who was in the same compartment with the accused on the night of the 8th September when the shooting incident occurred, the guard and the driver of the train, a constable on duty in the train and two of Mr. Clark's companions in the train were examined.

The case will be continued tomorrow when more witnesses will be examined.—A. P.

News In Brief.

Lucknow, Oct. 15.—The Lucknow merchants and traders observed a hartal on Thursday as a protest against the high house rents and the rate of the charges levied for the use of electricity.—A.P.

Madras, Oct. 15.—The All-India Postal and R.M.S. Conference will be held at Delhi on October 31, under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.—A.P.

REFERRING OF REPORT BACK TO FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Support Of All British Indian Delegates To Mahatma's Suggestion.

PEEL PLEADS AGAIN FOR APPOINTING EXPERT COMMITTEE

(From Our Staff Correspondent).

LONDON, Oct. 16.

At the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee in the afternoon yesterday, it was once again proved that Mahatma Gandhi has the support of all the British Indian delegates in the proposal that he had made yesterday to refer the report back to the Federal Finance Committee.

It will be remembered that by his proposal he required the Committee to prepare immediately a general outline of a Federal Finance scheme, under the future Indian Constitution: and Lord Peel had stated at the last meeting that it would take at least a year for an Expert Committee which was very necessary to go into the matter and produce a report.

OPPOSITION TO EXPERT COMMITTEE.

Pandit Malaviya, who followed Mr Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Madras) suggested that the general principles of the finance scheme should be adopted, and the report might be sent back to the Committee for further study and final redrafting. He opposed the appointment of an Expert Committee to avoid any delay.

VISCOUNT PEEL PLEADS FOR EXPERT COMMITTEE.

Viscount Peel pleaded once again for the appointment of an expert committee as he said it did not matter much if there was a delay of three or four moonths. Though he admitted that the report of the Federal Finance Committee was the result of the deliberations of men representing various points of view, and was thus the result of the compromise of various views, full of goodwill and the sense of compromise, yet he did not mind some delay in the passage of the Bill for a Federal Government was delayed; because, he argued, Mahatma Gandhi's resolution did not arouse sufficient enthusiasm in him, and an expert committee was essential to finish the work so ably done.

AGAINST FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS.

He strongly urged Mahama Gandhi—he called him Mahatma—not to press his proposition asking for further investigations, as the Committee had already done as much as they could in that respect.

Explorations For Method Of Approach Continue.

MAHATMA TO MEET ENTIRE MUSLIM DELEGATION

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi privately consulted leading Hindus including Pt. Malaviya, Sir T. B. Sapru, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Birla, and further dealt with the best method of approach for the communal settlement.

It is understood that Gandhiji is to meet the entire Muslim delegation, tomorrow afternoon, to exchange views regarding arbitration and other alternative methods. He is likely to seek cooperation of ruling Princes who are anxious to help.—Reuter.

Jinnah "Resolves To Serve" India

BUT THINKS COUNTRY CAN WAIT FOR 5 YEARS!

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.

As the debates and other activities in connections with the work of the Round Table Conference are becoming duller and duller, members have been engaged in the pleasing occupation of discussing the prospects of the general election and the fate of some of the candidates.

JINNAH'S RESOLVE TO "SERVE INDIA."

There is a proposal to approach Mr. Jinnah to try his luck for a Parliamentary seat as it is believed that there are one od two parties in need of candidates. It was first felt that Mr. Jinnah would do well as a Muslim candidate with the slogan "Action First," but there is also a feeling that Mr. Jinnah would create a party of his own and try to serve India, of course not as India would have it, but as his communalist friends at the Ritz Hotel will guide him.

In Lord Lloyd, Lord Reading and Sir Michael O'Dwyer he will find great friends.

INDIA CAN WAIT FOR 5 YEARS.

So far Mr. Jinnah is concerned, he believes that India can wait for another five years when the British political clouds will have cleared for him to find a seat.

WHY HE ENTERED POLITICS.

Gandhiji's Address To International Students.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a crowded meeting of the students of many nationalities at the Student Movement House, Russel Square, last night, after which he spent a busy hour replying to questions. He admitted that he had not the courage to suggest that the police could be dispensed with, in the present state of the society. He had not yet evolved an efficient code of civil disobedience against thieves, robbers and cut-throats, but he was convinced that there could be a plan of civil resistance against the inavding army. He was of opinion that if India attained deliverance through non-violence, it was highly likely that she would take a further step of declaring that she had no need for army. He further opined, that if England did not revise her standard of life, we would be overwhelmed by it and would be forced to do so. He said he would shed tears of blood if he thought that Englishmen were to lose their self-esteem.

A Russian student asked if Gandhiji would not be better able to effect a settlement of the Muslim question, if he was more a politician, and less religious man.

Gandhiji replied that he entered politics in order to free them from reproach of insincerity.—R. T. Special.

England—Australia Weekly Air Service.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.

Weekly air service from England to Australia in ten days has been planned by Imperial Airways to operate when the national financial position eased, stated Sir Eric Geddes, presiding at the annual meeting of the Imperil Airwys Company. The Imperial Airways regular route mileage would be 12,000 when the new Cape Service was opened at the beginning of 1932, compared with 2100 miles in 1928-29. Company had carried four and a half million letters to India this year.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—"The Daily Telegraphs" Military Correspondent understands that two armoured car companies on the North West Frontier are going to have cars replaced by the latest pattern of light tanks.—Reuter's Special.

Rugby.—The Royal Air Force west African flight arrived to-day at Bara and left again for Khartoum. Flight began yesterday from Heliopolis and involves cruise over whole of West Africa. Planes will make more than 30 landings and are expected to return to Heliopolis early in December.—B.O.W.

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